

THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE AMERICAN MEAT PACKERS' ASSOCIATION

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY

ENTERED AT NEW YORK AT SECOND-CLASS RATES.

Vol. 46.

New York and Chicago, March 16, 1912.

No. 11.

PACKERS REFUSE TO PUT IN A DEFENSE

Rest Their Case on Government Evidence and Their Arguments

In the trial of the cases against leading meat packers in the Federal Court at Chicago Judge Carpenter this week denied the motion of the defendants to take the case from the jury at the end of the prosecution's case, a motion made on the ground that no act charged in the indictment had been proved. The Court also denied all other motions of packers' counsel, but granted the motions of government attorneys to admit anything and everything in the way of so-called evidence they chose to put in.

Following these rulings the packers sprang a surprise on the government on Thursday by refusing to put in any defense, resting their case with the jury on the evidence of the government's own witnesses and on the arguments of counsel.

It was expected that the defense would occupy several weeks, but not a single witness was put on the stand. This action shortens the trial by many days, and after the arguments and instructions of the Court, the case is expected to go to the jury within a few days. Arguments will begin on Monday.

The government ended its introduction of testimony last week, and several days were spent in arguments on the packers' motion to dismiss. It was contended by the packers' attorneys that the government had failed to prove anything as charged in the indictment, but that, on the contrary, the government's evidence was corroboration of the packers' claim that they were in active competition. The government counsel, of course, denied these claims.

The Court ruled that these were questions of fact, not of law, and that as such they must be submitted to the jury. And in submitting them the Court permitted the government to introduce anything it wished, while the defense was not even permitted to cross-question witnesses to show all the facts, instead of a one-sided aspect of them gained from the government's manner of presenting the evidence.

Argument on the motion to dismiss began last week, Attorneys John S. Miller, Levy Mayer, M. W. Borders, George T. Buckingham speaking in the order named.

Branch Managers Always in Competition.

"Where is the agreement that these men have been guilty of fixing prices to be obtained for meat?" said Mr. Miller. "There is

no basis for the charge that uniform charges were agreed upon. The contrary appears from the evidence. The branch house managers, it has been shown, were in competition with each other. No love was lost among them, and they continually fought tooth and nail.

"It has been charged here that the National was an instrumentality to carry out their alleged conspiracy. It was perfectly proper for it to meet each Tuesday when results for the preceding week became known. There is no connection in purpose, design or effect of the arrangement which existed with the National. They can't bridge a gap by inference.

"The question is, are they in combination to restrain trade? Are innocent things which they did to be construed into violation of the law? The Supreme Court says evil done to the public is the test."

Mr. Miller was followed by Mr. Mayer, who said in part: "Eliminate all except evidence of the Veeder meetings and what remains? Your Honor cannot find the defendants guilty if you refuse to instruct for the defendants. For years these defendants have been the ball of the political, legislative, communistic and socialistic attacks. Cut out all suspicion and probability and remove all guesswork. Is there a case shown where these defendants purposely and consciously violated the anti-trust act?"

Absolutely No Evidence of Guilt.

Attorneys Borders and Buckingham followed Mr. Mayer. Mr. Borders maintained that the failure of the government to prove the offenses charged in the indictment made it the duty of the Court to discharge the defendants. He confined his arguments to the discussion of the evidence introduced by the government and declared with great emphasis:

"The public is vitally interested in knowing whether the packers have earned exorbitant profits. We have shown that the profits of the packing companies are smaller than those of any big industry in this country. We made this showing by the witnesses called by the government. The profit on fresh meat is less than half a cent a pound and the net earnings on the capital stock and surplus of the several companies is about 6 per cent. Is that an unreasonable profit?"

"There is absolutely no evidence which warrants this Court in allowing the trial to proceed, as the government has failed utterly in its attempt to prove that the defendants combined in restraint of trade."

Mr. Buckingham, who closed the argument for the packers, called attention to the alleged errors in certain statistical evidence of the government. He presented figures from government exhibits showing the cattle slaughtered by the Armour, Swift, Morris and the National concerns in 1907, 1908 and 1909. It was set forth in the indictment

that the same relative percentage of business was maintained in the large cities like Boston, New York and Philadelphia, but an analysis of the figures in the government exhibit of shipments into territory A showed the percentage to be: Armour, .215; Morris, .14, and Swift, .35, the relative per cent. of Morris being .298 and Swift .702.

Government Attorneys Think They Proved It.

For the government Attorneys Sheean, Butler and Wilkerson spoke. Sheean insisted that the objections raised by the packers' counsel, John S. Miller, had been amply covered by the testimony in the case. He contended that the government has shown by means of its tables of margins that the combination in restraint of trade has been in actual operation within the statutory period.

"We have shown by these tables," he said, "that the gentlemen have kept up the faith of the Veeder meetings, but without any system of spies or fines." He also contended that the government has connected the defendants with the offenses charged.

In the closing argument Attorney Wilkerson insisted that the counsel for the packers were trying to persuade the Court to pass upon a question of fact instead of law, and that this should be decided solely by the jury. "To ask the Court to take away from the jury the right to decide issues of fact," he said, "is to invade the province of the jury and appropriate its duties."

In his summary Wilkerson said these questions of fact, which have become involved in the motion, were things of which the jury also should be the judge.

"What did the defendants do at the Tuesday meetings in the offices of the National Packing Company?"

"Facts referring to the organization of the National Packing Company."

"Membership of Board of Directors of National."

"Time and frequency of meetings."

"Failure of the minutes of the meetings to record what happened after 1905."

"Tuesday envelopes."

"Uniform method of figuring costs."

"Exchange of information."

"Practically identical weekly telegraphic instructions."

"Secrecy in reference to weekly telegraphic instructions."

Attorney Butler said the packers' records for the three years covered by the indictment showed the percentage of cattle killed by each group remained the same.

"The jury has a right to say that this was not a coincidence," he said. "Can any one doubt," he asked, "that the price of cattle is depressed when 75 per cent. of the buyers for these men are working on this artificial and false basis which grew out of the margin system at the Tuesday meetings?"

Court Denies Motion to Dismiss.

Judge Carpenter made his ruling on the motion to dismiss on Tuesday, denying the motion. The Court also overruled the motion to instruct the jury to enter a verdict

(Continued on page 22.)

NEW ZIMMERMANN SAUSAGE PLANT

Philadelphia Factory Is Model in Sanitary Construction

In its last issue The National Provisioner reported the formal opening of the new sausage manufacturing and provision plant of the M. Zimmermann Company at Philadelphia. In its construction and equipment this plant is so truly representative of the modern tendency toward sanitary perfection and economical administration that a description

of its features, and illustration of some of them, will be of interest to the trade everywhere.

The new plant, which was formally opened in Philadelphia on Thursday, February 29, is the last word in sanitary sausage manufactory construction. Owing to the increasing business of this company and the exactions

of government supervision, its executive heads considered it advisable to erect this plant, and have shown keen foresight and progressiveness in building the finest plant of its class in order to co-operate with the government in producing superior products and to enhance and maintain the reputation of their business.

The location of the plant, on Fairmount avenue between Fourth and Fifth streets, is admirable, because it is situated where transportation facilities may be used to the best advantage. The building is two stories high



FRONT VIEW OF THE NEW PLANT OF THE M. ZIMMERMANN CO. AT PHILADELPHIA.

above ground, while there is a spacious and scientifically-ventilated basement. Throughout the structure the most up-to-date sanitary arrangements are found, facilities which are easily and effectively put to practical use. The building is colonial in design, and gives character to the neighborhood, standing out in contrast to others of less modern construction. The illustration of the front on another page gives an idea of its handsome appearance.

Excellent Shipping Facilities.

On the first floor are the well-appointed general offices, light, airy and finished with the finest oak trim and tile floors, presenting an air of refinement and dignity. Directly opposite are the offices of the United States inspectors, finished in a manner similar to the general offices.

On the Fairmount avenue side of the first floor is the shipping department, where every facility for the quick delivery of goods has been installed. This is a show place in itself, admirably ventilated and as light as day. It is 150 feet deep. The network of overhead tracking and switches in this department has been declared by experts to be one of the best systems ever installed in a plant of this kind. The walls of the shipping room are finished with faced brick and the floor is of vitrified brick. With the combination of excellent light, air and the sanitary walls and floor the shipping room can be kept scrupulously clean with very little trouble.

To one side of the shipping department are the refrigerators for meat storage, these being insulated with extra heavy cork insulation, with Portland cement walls and vitrified brick floors. From the shipping floor there is an

elevator and a stairway, leading to the second floor and to the basement. The elevator is of the highest improved electric type of the Otis Elevator Company.

From the shipping department one enters a truck-washing room, where all the trucks are subjected to the most up-to-date sanitary cleansing process, one of the features which prevail throughout the plant. Going to the basement by the stairway, one enters the engine room, which is under the direct supervision of John Ell, chief engineer of the M. Zimmermann Company. This room, which is kept spotless, is one of the show places of the establishment, being finished with light-faced brick on the walls and floors, and equipped in the most up-to-date style.

Power Plant and Curing Cellars.

The installation comprises all the modern equipment necessary for an up-to-date packinghouse plant, such as the highest type of Fishkill engine, Bigelow boilers, Western Electric generators, a 35-ton Voss ice machine, where cakes of ice weighing 350 pounds each are manufactured, and a highly-finished marble switchboard with all the up-to-date appliances.

In the basement also is a chopping department and general coolers, containing the highest type of apparatus built especially for the M. Zimmermann Company. There are also 27 pickling vats, which are of cement, and a cooler for edible fats and one in which boning and trimming will be done. All the rooms in the basement are excellently ventilated and lighted, by means of ducts and windows to the outer air.

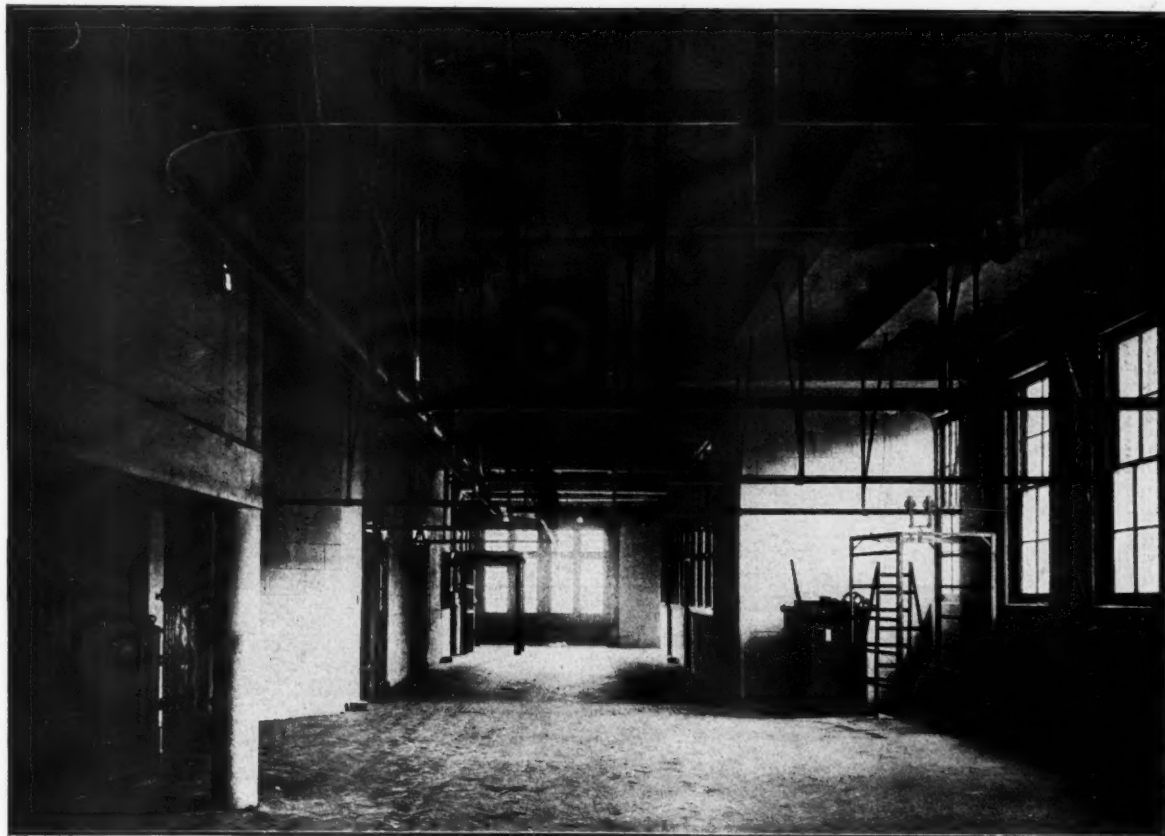
From the engine room is a stairway which leads to the second floor, on which is located

the condensing chamber. This floor also contains the workshop and general warehouse of the plant. From the truck-washing room on the first floor at one end is the general rendering department, fitted with Wannenwetsch rendering tanks. This room is splendidly ventilated by means of a shaft running from the basement, by windows in the rear walls leading to the outer air, which makes the room absolutely free of odors.

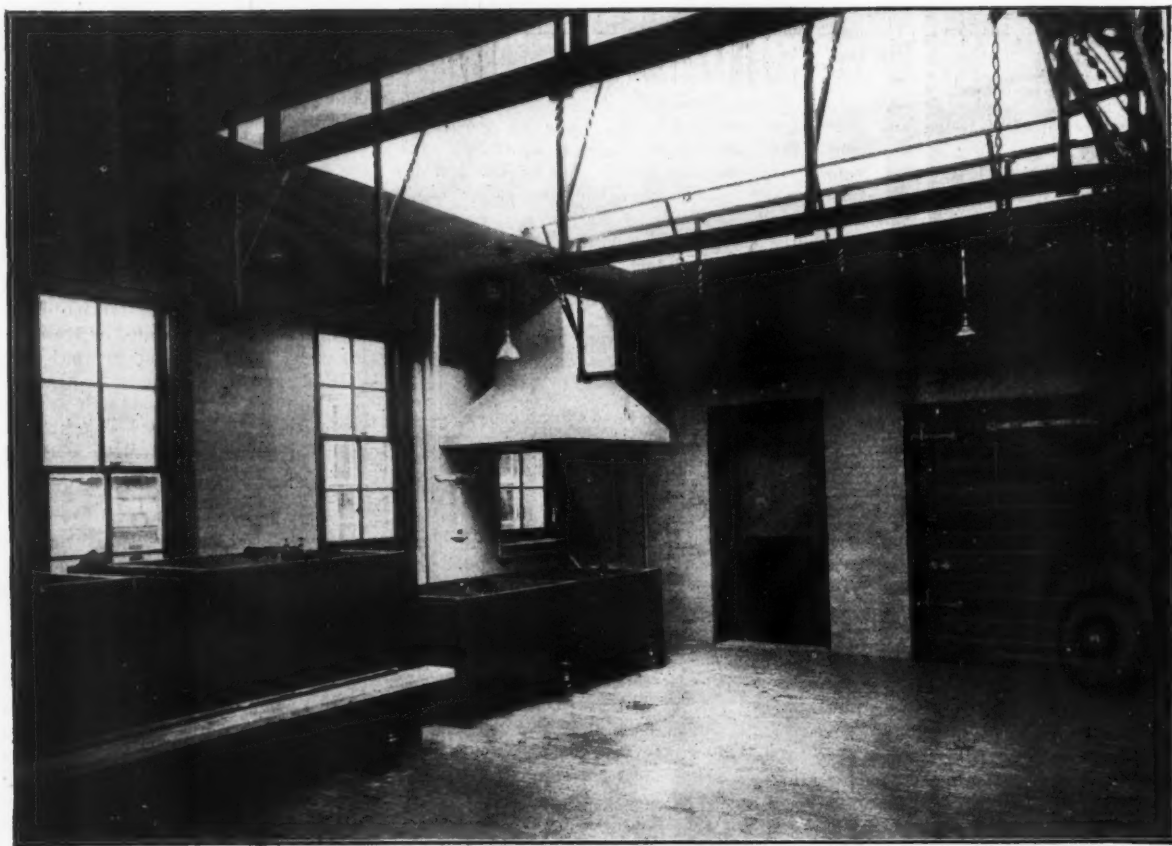
From this rendering department on the first floor a stairway leads to the rendering department in the basement, to which is attached the storage room for inedible products. There is also situated on the first floor the edible fat department, in which is incorporated the best mechanism for the sanitary manufacture of pure food, such as Zimmermann's well-known pure beef fat. This department is also ventilated by access to the outer air.

Recreation Rooms Are a Feature.

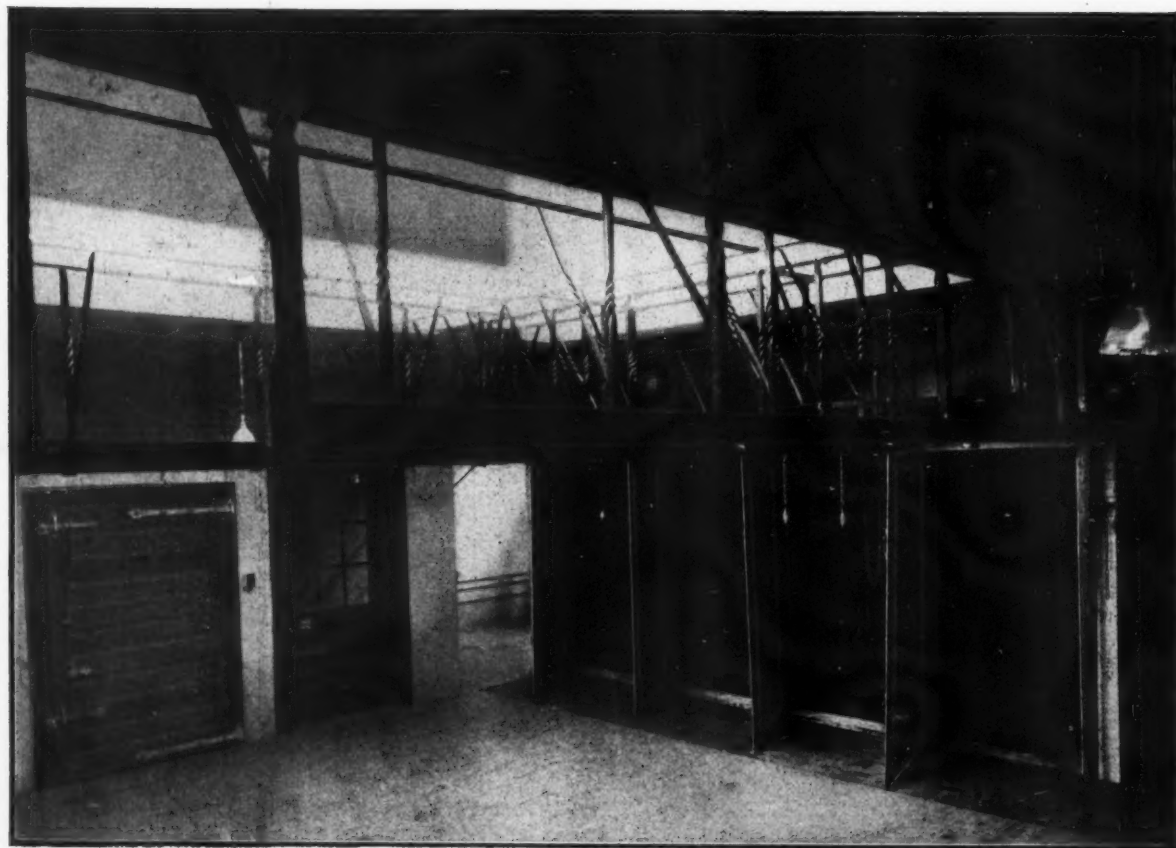
On the second floor is situated the smoking department, sausage kitchen, fat department, storage room, drying room and the dressing and washing rooms for employees. Throughout this floor great care is taken that each room shall be kept absolutely clean. The dressing rooms are fitted up with the latest style of metal lockers, each employee having a separate key. The best system of open plumbing is used, including shower baths. The installation is quite elaborate; no expense has been spared to make these rooms absolutely sanitary. Besides this they are attractive in appearance, and every comfort has been offered to the employees, who can use the dressing rooms in leisure hours for recreation.



SHIPPING FLOOR IN THE NEW ZIMMERMANN SAUSAGE PLANT AT PHILADELPHIA.



ONE CORNER OF COOKING ROOM IN NEW ZIMMERMANN SAUSAGE PLANT AT PHILADELPHIA.



SMOKE HOUSES IN THE NEW ZIMMERMANN SAUSAGE PLANT AT PHILADELPHIA.

The attitude toward its employees of the M. Zimmermann Company has always been most considerate. Consequently the class of employees which work in their establishment is of the highest type. By a little extra consideration they have been able to hold valuable men who have become expert in the knowledge of sausage-making, and who can be depended upon to keep a vigilant watch that none but the most sanitary products are sent out by the house. In this factory, as well as in the others, the employee has not been forgotten. It is a point in management that might well be copied.

The smoking department consists of four smoke-houses, complete in every detail and fitted with the latest appliances. This is directly connected with the firing room. Sanitary conditions prevail here as they do elsewhere, the walls being finished in faced brick and the floors in vitrified brick.

The Sausage Kitchen.

One of the most interesting features of this plant is the sausage kitchen, which is located on the top floor. It can truly be called the acme of perfection. No expense has been spared to assure that in the process of cooking every precaution will be taken.

Here the ventilation is of the best, as the air is admitted by windows, and there is also an extra large skylight, which not only permits the foul air and steam to escape, but serves to make lighting facilities much better. The room is 40 x 75 feet, and care was taken in planning it to eliminate all columns, thereby leaving the floor space absolutely clear. Faced glass brick of the best quality composes an absolutely sanitary wall lining, base and top, by curving at ceiling and floor.

The vitrified brick floor completes the most sanitary type of sausage kitchen in the world. The floor is laid out in several patterns. This kitchen is something new in sanitary construction, and further permits the production of absolutely pure products.

The room is equipped with two of the most up-to-date concrete and tile stuffing tables, connected with two of Ward's hydraulic stuffing machines, used in the manufacture of the many products turned out by the M. Zimmermann Company. The two tables are 6 feet wide by 16 feet long. Their construction is of metal and tile, and they are good to look upon, as well as being practical. On the same floor with the sausage kitchen there is a cooler for the storage of finished products, and back of that is a large and splendidly equipped machine shop.

Other Important Features of the Plant.

Other features of this plant which go to facilitate the manufacturing of sanitary products are a separate storeroom for spices, with compartments for the different kinds, and also a spice truck with compartments for nine different kinds on it, the idea being that when spices are wanted the truck can be easily wheeled to the place where they are to be used.

The casings are kept in a separate room also. Even waste paper will be turned into money by use of a paper-baling machine, and when crushed ice is needed there is a machine to do that work also. There are two separate rooms for sawdust and wood to be used for smoking, and they are kept at the proper temperature, so that the best results may be obtained from them.

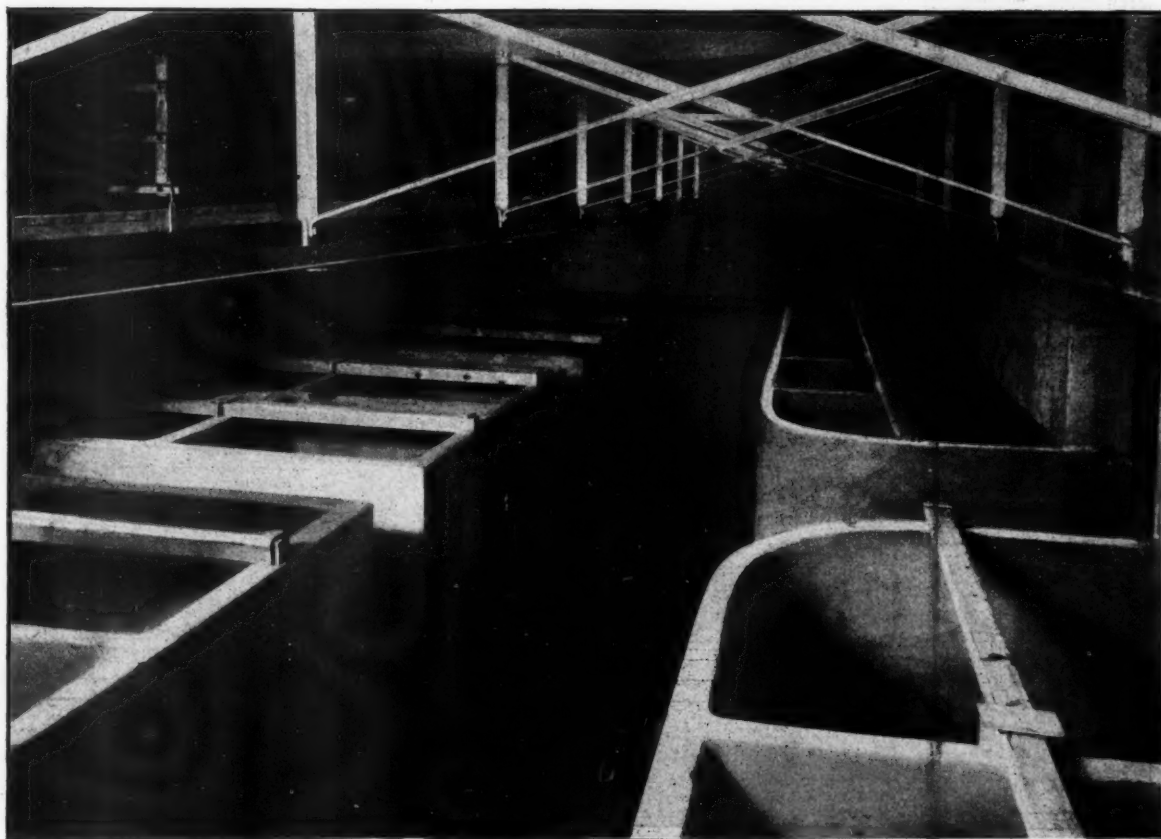
There is also a fertilizer department in the rear of the building already described as the inedible department, where by automatic means all fertilizer material finds its way into the apparatus that takes care of it without letting an objectionable odor escape. From there the finished product is taken to another room, where it is prepared for shipping.

The plant is absolutely fireproof, and in working out the details of construction great care was taken to avoid columns and other obstructions which could in any way interfere with practical operation. The construction of the building was carefully watched by the executive heads of the M. Zimmermann Company, and their personal ideas were carried out to the letter. The most advanced appliances and apparatus essential to the complete sanitary conditions of a packing-house plant were desired by them, without regard to expense, in order that when the plant was completed they would be able to turn out the very best product which could possibly be manufactured, and to give the very best services to their customers, who have long realized the superior merits of their product.

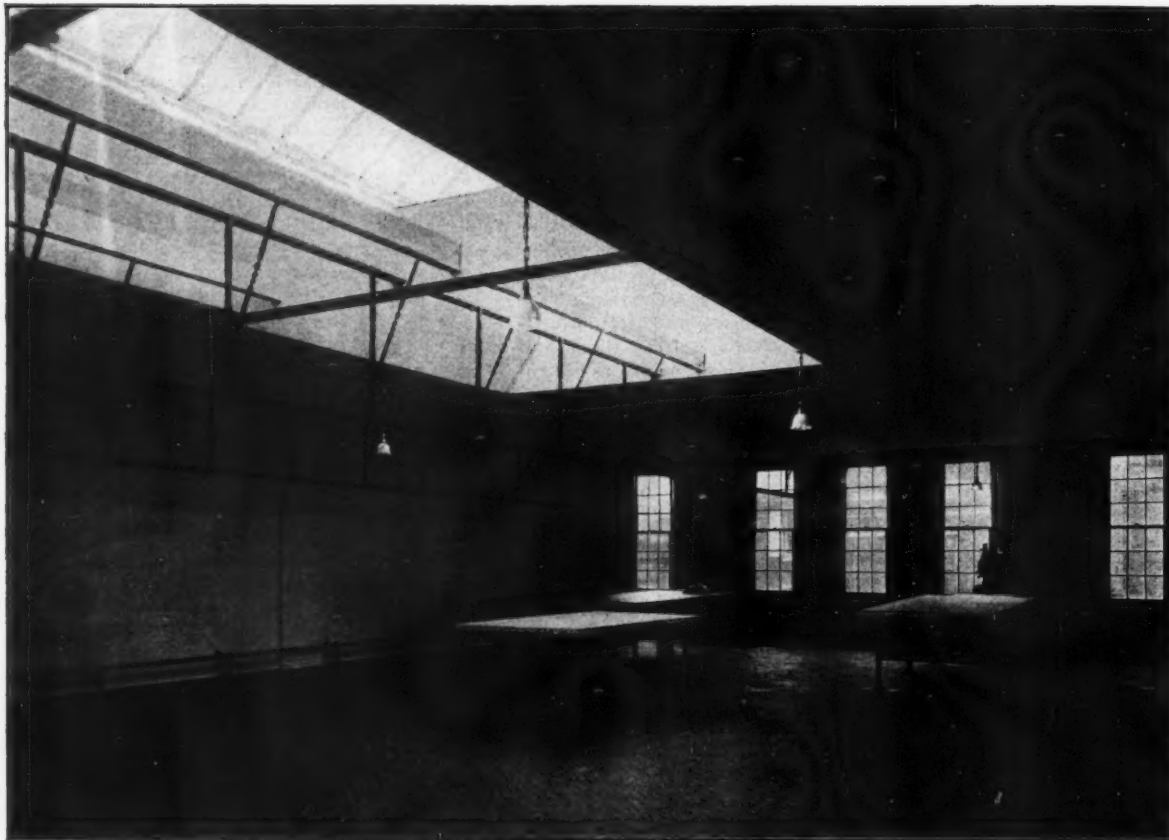
A great many members of the meat trade visited the plant during the opening, and all were greatly impressed with what they saw. Among the machines which have been installed in this building are the Triumph mixer, Sanders cutter, John E. Smith's Sons' chopper, Geo. H. Ward hydraulic stuffer, and a Ward fat press.

There is no doubt that the efforts of the M. Zimmermann Company in erecting a plant of this kind to promote the welfare of the re-

(Continued on page 22.)



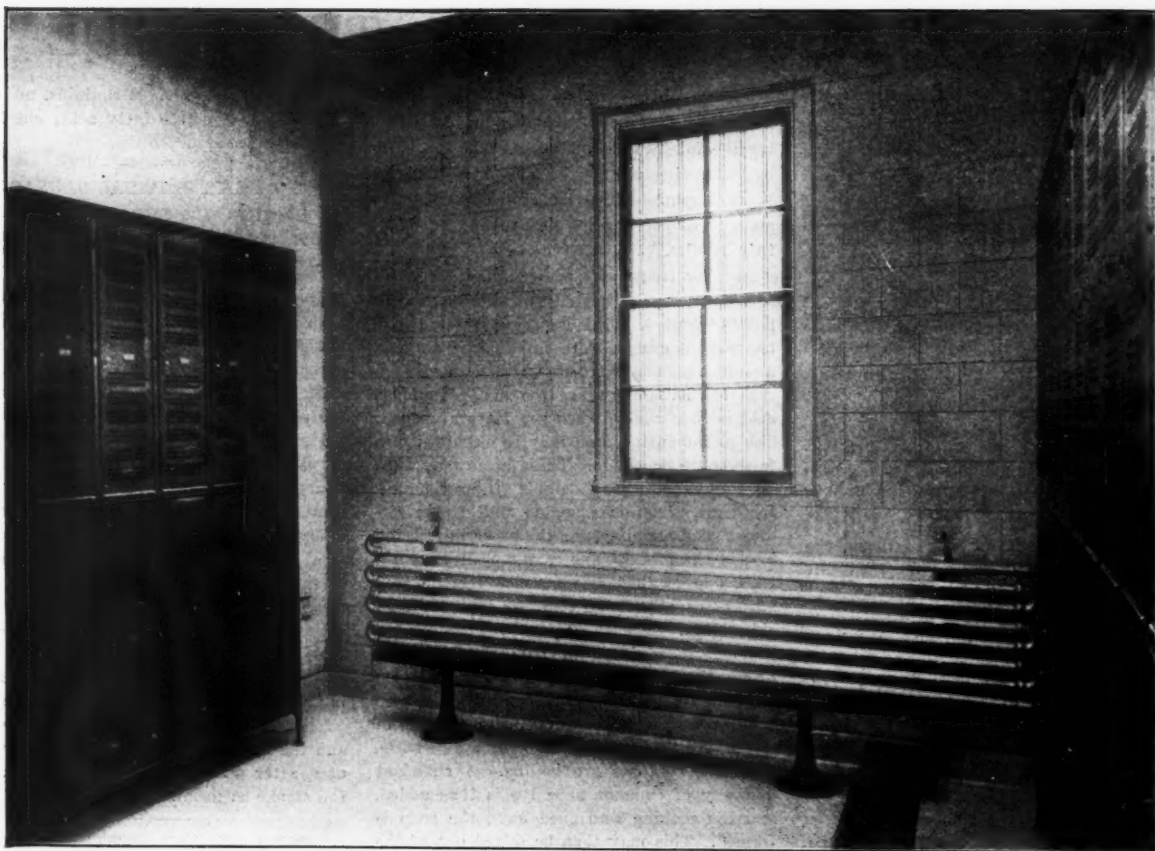
CONCRETE PICKLING VATS IN NEW SAUSAGE PLANT OF M. ZIMMERMANN CO. AT PHILADELPHIA.



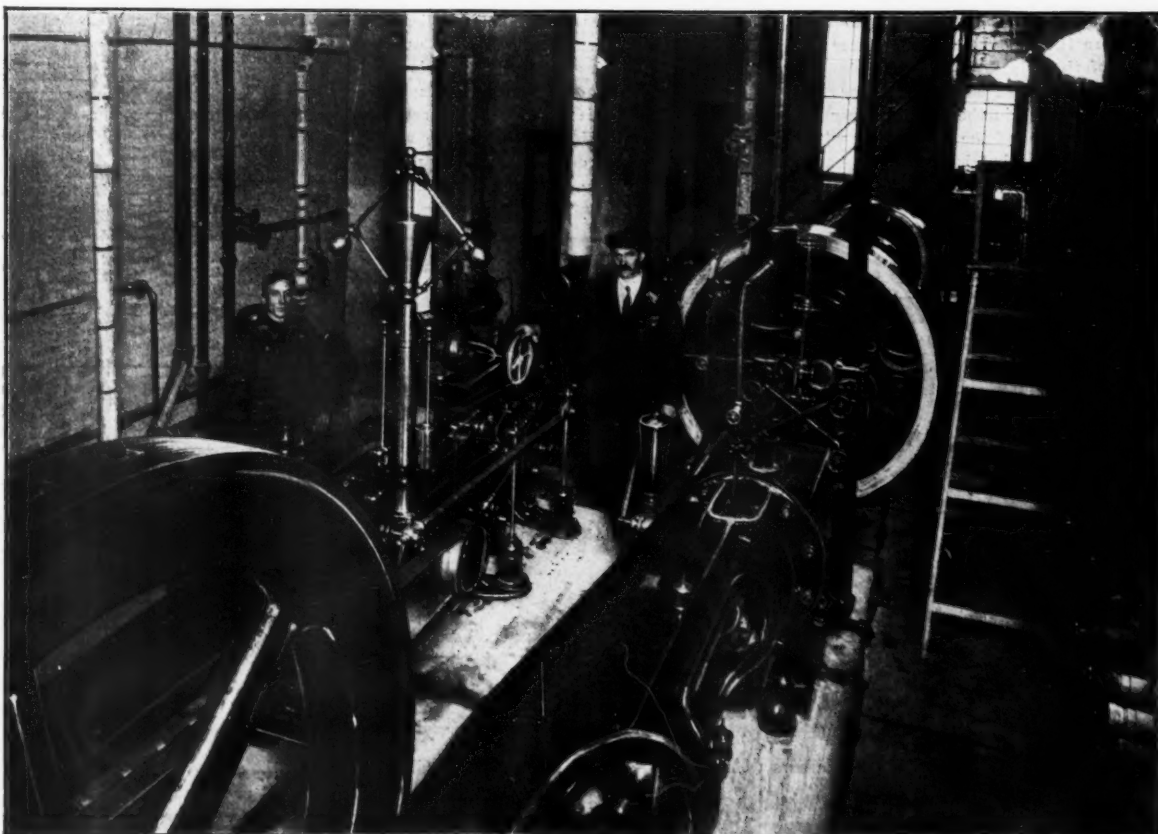
ONE END OF BIG SAUSAGE KITCHEN IN NEW ZIMMERMANN PLANT AT PHILADELPHIA.



ANOTHER VIEW OF SAUSAGE KITCHEN IN M. ZIMMERMANN CO. PLANT AT PHILADELPHIA.



PORTION OF LOCKER ROOM IN NEW PLANT OF M. ZIMMERMANN CO. AT PHILADELPHIA.



ENGINE ROOM IN NEW ZIMMERMANN PLANT. AT PHILADELPHIA, SHOWING REFRIGERATING MACHINERY.

PRACTICAL POINTS FOR THE TRADE

EDITOR'S NOTE.—Nothing but actual, bona fide inquiries are answered on this page of "Practical Points for the Trade." The National Provisioner uses no "made-up" queries, with answers taken out of old, out-of-date books. The effort is made to take up and investigate each question as it comes in, and to answer it as thoroughly as time and space will permit, with a view to the special need of that particular inquirer. It must be remembered that the answering of these questions takes time, and that the space is necessarily limited, and inquirers must not grow impatient if the publication of answers is delayed somewhat. It should also be remembered that packing-house practice is constantly changing and improving, and that experts seldom agree, so that there is always room for honest difference of opinion. Readers are invited to criticize what appears here, as well as to ask questions.]

HANDLING TRAP GREASE.

A Western renderer writes as follows:
Editor The National Provisioner:

Can you give us any information as to how to handle grease that is taken from grease traps at hotels and restaurants? We have been collecting such grease, and are unable to make anything out of it, although the stuff looks good when removed from the traps. We have been putting it into pressure tanks, in open kettles, and blowing steam through it, but in each case it turns out the same. When it settles there is a gray substance, very light and watery, containing grease, but not in form to be distinguished as such. Soap suds and lye used in dish-washing may be the cause of this.

W. R. C.

Every household located in private dwellings, every hotel and restaurant, in fact, every building wherein some kind of cooking is being done, has, according to ordinances in many cities, a grease trap located between the kitchen sinks and the main sewer pipes, and constructed in such a manner that this trap is absolutely independent from the other outlets of the building into the sewer. Overflows and underflows are provided in these traps, in order to prevent the fatty portion of the wash waters from running into the sewers, where they would clog the latter in the course of time.

The attempt has been made many times to utilize this waste fat in the usual manner of cooking the same out of the slimy mass, with and without pressure, but both methods have failed on account of the state of emulsion in which the fat particles are held in the mass.

There remain but three ways in which the fat may be recovered. The first is by cooking the fat into soap directly. The second is by extracting the fat by means of naphtha in a naphtha-extraction installation. No amount of cooking has led to any satisfactory results.

Another treatment, which is not often resorted to, is the destruction of the fat by means of weak sulphuric acid. In this case the mass is dumped into vats lined with lead, a sufficient quantity of water is added in case the skimmings are too dry. Sulphuric acid is then added, when the fatty acids will rise to the surface and may be skimmed in a fairly pure condition. These acids may then be worked into soap or sold to soap manufacturers. In this case, as well as in the direct soap manufacture, the glycerin is being lost in the process, and cannot well be recovered, due to the various other volatile substances usually found together with the trap skimmings.

When it is intended to make the soap direct the skimmings are dumped into iron vats with a sufficient quantity of water and the entire mass is heated, either by means of steam, if such be available, or by a direct fire, until the contents are boiling. A sufficient quantity of common soda lye is then added, and the cooking continued until the soap is formed. This may then be salted out of the liquid, or the latter must be drained through cloth in order to remove impurities, when the resulting clear portion is further evaporated until the proper consistency is reached.

With regard to the extracting by naphtha, this method requires a rather complicated outfit, which is too expensive in most cases, unless large quantities of other materials are also available for the same purpose. In this case, however, all of the glycerin is saved, which is a valuable by-product of the soap manufacturer, who derives quite a profit therefrom, while the fat so extracted is usually of more value per pound on account

of the glycerin which it contains, and which is absent in the free fatty acids obtained in the sulphuric acid process.

TO MAKE OATMEAL SAUSAGE.

An Eastern sausage man writes as follows:
Editor The National Provisioner:

Can you give me a recipe for the making of oatmeal sausage?
H. T. J.

For the manufacture of oatmeal sausage both beef and pork are used. Lean trimmings of beef and pork bellies are cooked together until done. Equal parts of each are used and the pork is cut into cubes when the cooking is finished.

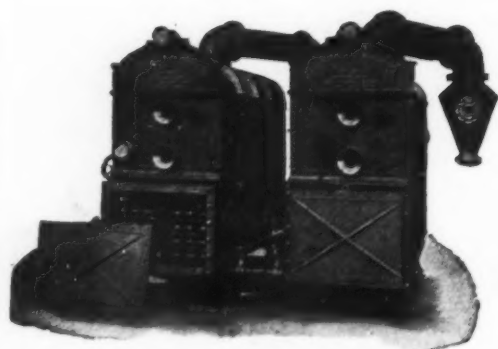
Meanwhile take at the ratio of 2 pounds of oatmeal (some prefer to use buckwheat flour) for every 5 pounds of such mixed meats, and cook the meal separately until almost but not quite done. Then mix the meal with the cooked meats and add a little of the fat which has been boiled out of the meat in the first place, mixing all well together until the mass obtains the desired consistency. Now add the spices to suit the taste and mix again. Of spices the following are used: Salt, pepper and some mace.

The mass is then filled into thin casings and the sausages cooked over for a few minutes, after which they are dried and hung in the smoke as usual.

OLEO OIL AND NEUTRAL LARD.

(Special Report to The National Provisioner.)

New York, March 14.—The turnover in oleo oil during the present week in the foreign and domestic markets has been light, but no change has taken place in prices. The stocks of all grades continue most moderate, and there is no outlook for a heavy production during the near future. The arrivals of hogs seem to slow up, and that has caused higher prices for neutral lard, but dealings in that article during the present week have been but moderate on account of Europe having bought considerably and not yet ready to go in for further quantities. The present outlook, both for cattle and hogs, is that arrivals will not be liberal during the coming spring.



THIS TYPE INSTALLED FOR
INDIANAPOLIS ABATTOIR CO.

THE SWENSON EVAPORATOR

is the Recognized Standard for
PACKERS and RENDERERS

MINIMUM ATTENTION—UNIFORM PRODUCT

SWENSON EVAPORATOR CO.

Successors to AMERICAN FOUNDRY & MACHINERY CO.

945 Monadnock Building - CHICAGO

THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER

New York and
Chicago

Official Organ American Meat Packers'
Association.

Published by
The Food Trade Publishing Co.
(Incorporated Under the Laws of the State of New
York.)

At No. 116 Nassau St., New York City.

GEORGE L. MCCARTHY, President.

HUBERT CILLIS, Vice-President.

JULIUS A. MAY, Treasurer.

OTTO V. SCHRENE, Secretary.

PAUL I. ALDRICH, Editor.

GENERAL OFFICES

No. 116 Nassau St. (Morton Building), New York,
N. Y.

Cable Address: "Sampan, New York."
Telephone, No. 5477 Beckman.

WESTERN OFFICES

Chicago, Ill., 906 Postal Telegraph Building.
Telephone, Harrison 7508.

Correspondence on all subjects of practical interest to our readers is cordially invited.

Money due THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER should be paid direct to the General Office.

Subscribers should notify us by letter before their subscriptions expire as to whether they wish to continue for another year, as we cannot recognize any notice to discontinue except by letter.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION INVARIABLY IN ADVANCE, POSTAGE PREPAID

United States	\$3.00
Canada	4.00
All Foreign Countries in the Postal Union, per year (21 m.) (26 fr.).....	5.00
Single or Extra Copies, each.....	.10

AMERICAN MEAT PACKERS' ASSOCIATION.

President, Benjamin W. Corkran, Jr., Street & Corkran Co., Baltimore, Md.

Vice-president, Geo. A. Hormel, G. A. Hormel & Co., Austin, Minn.

Secretary, Geo. L. McCarthy, The National Provisioner, New York.

Treasurer, Charles E. Roth, J. C. Roth Packing Co., Cincinnati, Ohio.

Executive Committee: Sydney E. Sinclair, T. M. Sinclair & Co., Cedar Rapids, Iowa, chairman; N. O. Newcomb, Lake Erie Provision Co., Cleveland, Ohio; C. H. Ogden, Pittsburgh Provision & Packing Co., Pittsburgh, Pa.; J. J. Fellin, J. J. Fellin & Co., Inc., Philadelphia, Pa.; Gustav Bischoff, Sr., St. Louis Independent Packing Co., St. Louis, Mo.; J. S. Agar, Western Packing & Provision Co., Chicago, Ill.; Arthur T. Danahy, Danahy Packing Co., Buffalo, N. Y.; T. W. Tallafiero, Hammond, Standish & Co., Detroit, Mich.

A NATION-WIDE INDUSTRY

When the meat packing business emerged from the obscurity of the old-time slaughterhouse and sought recognition as a national industry, there was a tremendous upheaval of legislation all over the United States. Villages, towns, cities, counties and even States sought to enforce laws or regulations that would exclude this "foreign" business.

Human ingenuity was exhausted in devising restrictions that would keep out refrigerated meats without hurting the odorous slaughterhouse on the outskirts of the town, which wanted to continue its disease-breeding control of the food supply of the people. The packers who marketed West-

ern meats had to fight every inch of the ground to obtain Eastern markets for their product.

The present law of interstate commerce was largely an evolution of the court decisions in which the States were forbidden to interfere with interstate trade in meats. In the end, the Western packers won their right to sell the meats produced in Kansas in the markets of Maine or Massachusetts, or anywhere else under the American flag.

The battle in the courts was fought thirty to forty years ago, and is now forgotten, but the public in the mass has a long memory, and apparently has never become reconciled fully to the fact that our meat and provision trade is a national industry, and is entitled to all the rights and privileges of the products of American industry. At least, this deduction is reasonable from the ever-ready attitude of the general public to accept attacks on the meat trade at their face value.

BUTCHERS' ORGANIZATIONS

Since the beginnings of the human race men have banded together to protect themselves. The individual is bound to get the worst of it when he stands alone against opposition stronger than himself in numbers or resources. He must seek the help of his fellows to win out, or to prevent his destruction, and he must be ready and willing to render them the same service in return.

Unfortunately, the tendency of human nature is to selfishness, and it is only when his selfish interests are in danger that a man appeals to his neighbors for help, or is willing to join with them in the common cause of self-protection. This accounts for the ease with which so much discriminatory legislation is enacted in these days against reputable industries. The victims have not organized for protection and get no consideration from politicians and office-holders because they do not represent anything in the way of "influence."

No line of business has suffered more from discriminatory legislation and political agitation than the meat trade. And yet it was not until a few years ago that the great meat packing industry had its trade association. The benefits derived from the organization of the American Meat Packers' Association have been manifold, and it has proved many times over the value of trade organization and co-operation.

Organization in the retail meat trade is far from what it should be. The United Master Butchers of America are well organized in many localities, but this body does not yet begin to cover the trade of the whole country as it should. Its recruiting organization under President John T. Russell, of Chicago, and Secretary John H. Schofield, of

St. Louis, is working as rapidly as possible toward extending the organization ranks, but there is yet wide territory which remains unorganized.

A long-time reader of The National Provisioner, a retail butcher in Pennsylvania, writes an appeal for better understanding between members of the trade, and a better organization for mutual protection. His letter will be found on page 40 of this issue of The National Provisioner. He refers particularly to discriminatory food legislation brought up in the Pennsylvania Legislature. That State is cursed with an unusual number of active food faddists, who impress their ideas upon legislators with the aid of the sensational press, and get these ideas enacted into law chiefly because the industries they injure are not organized for self-protection.

Everybody admits the value and importance of trade organization. The trouble is that men are slow to act on their convictions, unless someone takes it upon himself to lead the way, or unless they are prodded to it by injustice too great to bear without active protest. When the retailers of Pennsylvania find such an individual for a leader, or when they get to the point "where the worm turns," then they will get together and show the value of co-operation for the defense of their interests. They need it now, and The National Provisioner will be ready to give them all advice and assistance within its power in this as in other matters affecting their welfare.

CRUSHERS AT NEW ORLEANS

The next annual convention of the Interstate Cotton Seed Crushers' Association will be held at New Orleans on May 21, 22 and 23 next. The selection of place and dates was made at a meeting of the Executive Committee of the Association, held at New Orleans on Monday of this week. The decision is the result of a postal card vote taken among the members of the Association, which resulted in an expressed preference for New Orleans by a large majority.

The last time the Association met in New Orleans was in 1905, when there was a large attendance and when the progressive movement within the Association for publicity was launched by its chief apostle, Colonel Jo W. Allison, of Texas. It is more than a coincidence that Colonel Allison is this year chairman of the Bureau of Publicity formed at that time, and that his bureau is completing plans for the most effective publicity work yet undertaken.

New Orleans has a wide reputation for hospitality, both in a general way and in the cottonseed products trade itself, and there will be a warm welcome extended to those who attend the 1912 meeting.

TRADE GLEANINGS

Zinsel Brothers contemplate establishing a rendering plant at New Orleans, La.

The abattoir building at Charleston, S. C., will be ready for business about May 1.

Armour & Company are reported as about to erect a branch house at Texarkana, Tex.

A. J. Claviere & Co., New Orleans, La., will erect slaughter pens at Gulfport, Miss.

The branch plant of Armour & Company at Jersey City, N. J., has been damaged by fire.

H. H. Fletcher has been re-elected as president of the Union Stock Yards at Indianapolis, Ind.

The Columbia Fertilizer Company's plant and warehouse at Ehrhardt, S. C., has been destroyed by fire.

The Rohm Provision Company, Connellsville, Pa., has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$20,000.

The Carter's Creek Fish Guano Company, Irvington, Va., has increased its capital stock from \$100,000 to \$150,000.

It is expected that construction will be started this spring on the plant of the S. & S. Company at Portland, Ore.

The Mansfield Cotton Oil Company, of Mansfield, Tex., will erect a cottonseed oil mill and cotton gin at Howe, Okla.

The Southern Packing and Provision Company, Memphis, Tenn., has awarded contract for the erection of a packing plant.

The Smyrna Cotton Oil and Gin Company, Smyrna, Ga., has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$50,000 by M. V. Ruff and others.

The Baldwin Packing Company, Paris, Ky., has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$40,000 by F. L. Lapsley, G. Wyatt and others.

Frederick Hirsch, member of the firm of M. Waixel & Company, Chicago, Ill., manufacturers of sausage casings, died suddenly last week.

T. O. Lampton, J. H. Price, V. L. Tersee and others have incorporated the Magnolia Cotton Oil Company, Magnolia, Miss., with a capital stock of \$35,000.

Hiedering Brothers, of Oklahoma City, are negotiating with the commercial club of Enid, Okla., with a view of establishing a small packing plant in East Enid.

The Farmers' Fertilizer Company, Jersey City, N. J., has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$75,000 by S. Roth, B. Cohn, P. S. Roth, all of New York City.

The Rinehart Packing Company, of Guthrie, Okla., will resume operations this month under the management of E. D. Henneberry, of Arkansas City, Kan., who, with R. F. Keefe, of Henneberry & Company, Arkansas City, Kan., own a controlling interest in the plant.

The city of Miami, Fla., is to have a guano fertilizer manufacturing plant to cost \$75,000 or more. W. C. Grove, of Miami, and

W. F. Zimmerman, formerly of Berlin, Germany, will be the promoters of the plant, which will have a capacity of fifty tons of fertilizer daily.

A new corporation has started in business in Alamosa, Col., under the name of the Alamosa Packing & Provision Company, which has purchased the plant of the Alamosa Packing Company. The incorporators are Wm. Bosch, Alamosa; Julius Weiss, St. Louis, Mo., and Michael Vogt, of Denver.

A \$300,000 packinghouse for Montgomery, Ala., is now believed to be nearer a reality than at any time in the past. The Business Men's League has adopted a resolution looking to the organization of a stock company with a \$300,000 capital with the end in view of establishing a packinghouse in Montgomery within the near future, and it is announced that the plant will probably be built within the next few months.

At the annual meeting of the Crescent City Stock Yard and Slaughter House Company, held at New Orleans, La., the following members of the board of directors were elected to serve during the ensuing year: A. B. Wheeler, S. A. Trufant, Rathbone E. De Buys, A. L. Soule, John W. Fairfax, Jr., John W. Phillips, E. J. Demarest, Robert Moore and W. A. Gordon. Mr. Gordon is the only new addition to the board.

MEAT FREIGHT RATE RULING.

In deciding the complaint of the Houston Packing Company against the Texas & New Orleans Railroad Company, the Interstate Commerce Commission recently held as follows:

Rates of 32c. per 100 pounds on packinghouse products and 35c. per 100 pounds on fresh meats in carloads from Houston, Tex., to Lake Charles, La., found unreasonable so far as they exceed, respectively, 20c. and 25c. per 100 pounds. Rates of 30c. per 100 pounds on packinghouse products and 40c. per 100 pounds on fresh meat in carloads from Houston, Tex., to New Orleans, La., found not unreasonable.

This finding, the commission points out, follows the conclusions reached by the commission in its recent order arising from the general investigation into the rates and practices in livestock and fresh meat shipments.

Contrary to the usual rule the commodity rates to Lake Charles are greatly in excess of the class rates, and that the same condition obtains, although in a lesser degree, as to the rates on packinghouse products to New Orleans. The commodity rate on fresh meats to New Orleans is lower than the class rate. In explanation the carriers state that the present class rates to Lake Charles were originally established to meet their threatened water competition; that this competition has failed to materialize and the class rates are to be advanced. The reduction in the commodity rates to New Orleans of December 11, 1909, was so impelled by the same

apprehension, and being likewise not founded in fact, the rates were increased.

Although the rates in question are alleged to unduly favor Sapulpa, El Reno, Oklahoma City, Okla.; Omaha, Neb.; Kansas City, Mo.; New Orleans, La., and Fort Worth, Tex., complainant's principal grievance is the alleged undue advantage of Fort Worth, where Swift and Armour plants are met in active competition.

DR. WILEY RESIGNS.

Dr. H. W. Wiley, Chief of the Bureau of Chemistry of the Department of Agriculture, handed in his resignation to Secretary Wilson on Friday. He announced that he would devote the rest of his life to urging the formation of a National Department of Health. The President has not announced his successor.

PROPOSAL.

PROPOSALS FOR INDIAN SUPPLIES.—Department of the Interior, Office of Indian Affairs, Washington, D. C., March 5, 1912. Sealed proposals, plainly marked on the outside of the sealed envelope: "Proposals for Indian Supplies, Chicago, Ill.," and addressed to the "Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Sixteenth and Canal streets, Chicago, Ill.," will be received until 2 o'clock p. m. of Tuesday, April 9, 1912, and then opened, for furnishing the Indian Service with rolled barley, beef, mutton, corn, salt, groceries, enameled and glass ware, agricultural implements, wagons, wagon materials, school supplies, etc. Bids must be made out on Government blanks. Schedules giving all necessary information for bidders will be furnished upon application to the Indian Office, Washington, D. C., and the United States Indian Warehouses at New York City, Chicago, St. Louis, Omaha and San Francisco. The Department reserves the right to reject any and all bids, or any part of any bid. R. G. Valentine, Commissioner.

GET ON THE WAGON

THE TANKWATER WAGON

*There's Money in it for Others
and there's Money in it for You*

Save yourself all Trouble by using the

ZAREMBA PATENT EVAPORATOR

Built for Long Life, Hard Service, and
No Worry to Its Owner.

ZAREMBA CO., Buffalo, N. Y.

"Improved Sanitary Rendering and Drying Machine"

4 MACHINES IN 1

Ask for Catalogue

The Liesinger-Lembke Company, 697 Ellicott Sqr., Buffalo, N. Y.

Mr. Liesinger was a member of the old firm of

WANNENWETSCH & CO.,

which has been dissolved.

PATERSON PARCHMENT PAPER CO.

PASSAIC, NEW JERSEY

MEAT INSPECTION AND MUNICIPAL ABATTOIRS

Local Inspection Needs and Plans for Slaughterhouses

By A. D. Melvin, D. V. S., Chief of the Bureau of Animal Industry.

(Continued from last week.)

EDITOR'S NOTE.—This article by the head of the United States Meat Inspection Service is one of a series concerning local meat inspection and municipal abattoirs which have appeared in the columns of The National Provisioner from time to time, and which will be continued in view of repeated requests for information concerning local city-controlled slaughterhouses and their plans, methods, charges and the results obtained. Much interest is displayed in this subject, especially in cities and towns where there is no local packinghouse enterprise, and where perhaps one could not be profitably operated, but where the local meat slaughter needs regulation. Dr. Melvin's article will be read with especial interest, particularly that portion giving the results of his investigation of municipal abattoirs wherever they are established, and of the work of his Bureau on abattoir plans.

Municipal Slaughterhouse at Paris, Tex.

The city of Paris, Tex., in 1909 erected a municipal abattoir which is said to be the first such plant in the United States.* The abattoir is located about 1½ miles from the city, and is a one-story wooden structure consisting of slaughtering department, chill room, cooler, tank room or reduction plant, power house, dressing room, toilet room and storage room for fertilizer, the latter being located about 80 feet from the main building. The cost of this plant was about \$10,000.

The daily capacity of the abattoir is about 30 beefs. The number of calves, hogs and sheep that could be handled daily would probably be slightly in excess of that number. The slaughtering room is about 22 feet square with cement floor and painted wooden walls. There are three sewer drains discharging into a septic tank located about 50 feet from the building. All slaughtering operations are conducted in this room. The carcasses are hoisted by means of a hand windlass, which is a rather slow method.

The chill room is 10 x 18 feet, with cement floor, three walls plastered with cement and the other wall of wood. A temperature of 40 degs. Fahr. is maintained, and all carcasses are retained in this room for 12 hours before being removed to the cooler.

The cooler is 28 x 22 feet, with cement floor, cement plastered walls and sewer connections. Refrigeration is supplied by a 10-ton ammonia plant.

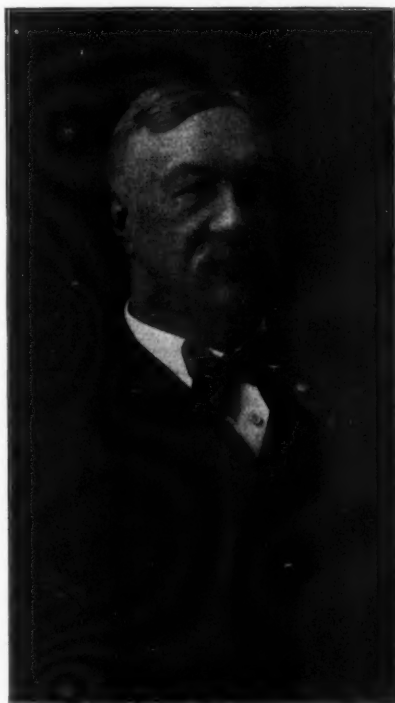
The tank room or reduction plant is a

small compartment adjoining the slaughtering department. It is equipped with one tank. The offal is handled by means of a windlass and rail. The rendered fat is sold to local laundries, and the tankage is disposed of as fertilizer. The sewage from this room is piped to the septic tank.

(Continued on page 32.)

CHAMPION OF THE MEAT INDUSTRY.

A man who began life as a farmer and stockraiser, and who is the second largest owner of farming land in the United States,



SAMUEL W. ALLERTON.

still farming all of it successfully, ought to know something about the meat problem from the producing end. And if he is also

the head of a big and successful meat packing company and of a stock yards company, he ought to be pretty well posted from all angles of the situation.

Such a man is Samuel W. Allerton, farmer, stockraiser and meat packer. He is one of the few men of national prominence who are known by name alone, regardless of occupation. It is not necessary to add the title of farmer or meat packer to Mr. Allerton's name when describing him to the general public. Born in Dutchess county, New York, and reared on a farm, he engaged early in stock raising and livestock dealing. Later he went West and began to acquire the farm lands which now make him one of the two biggest farmers in the country. As a resident of Chicago he was and is a director in many big business and financial enterprises. He was a director of the World's Columbian Exposition, and was a candidate for mayor of Chicago in the World's Fair year.

In the meat industry Mr. Allerton is best known as president of the Pittsburgh Provision & Packing Company, an Eastern packing enterprise which he has built up and made formidable in spite of Western competition, and as president of the Pittsburgh Union Stock Yards Company.

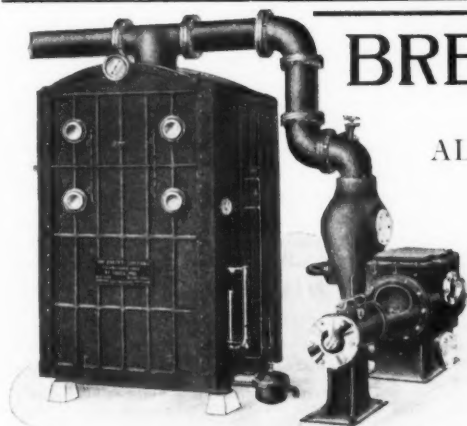
Being both a practical farmer and a packinghouse operator he can see the oleomargarine question from both sides. He is one of the most active champions of a square deal for oleomargarine, and in a recent letter to Governor Tener of Pennsylvania and Senators Penrose and Oliver he has taken a view of the situation which will appeal to everyone in the meat trade. This argument, not often seen in public print, is embraced in the letter in which he says:

"I am slaughtering cattle in Pittsburgh and am obliged to sell my oil abroad on account of the arbitrary laws of Pennsylvania in regard to making butterine. Now Illinois can make butterine, so can any other State, and ship it into any city in Pennsylvania, and sell the product. I can ship my oil back to Ohio and make butterine and ship it back to Pittsburgh. The law in Pennsylvania in regard to making butterine is so strict that it is impossible to comply with it.

"This gives Illinois or any other State a great advantage over everyone slaughtering cattle in Pennsylvania. Now, Pennsylvania is one of the greatest manufacturing States of our country, and I believe if the people knew they had a law working against its own people, they would amend it, to give

(Continued on page 22.)

*This enterprise was described and illustrated in an article written for The National Provisioner by Mayor McCusker, of Paris, at the time this abattoir was established.



Brecht Standard Evaporator, Single Effect, With Pump Connected.

BRECHT EVAPORATORS

ALL CAST IRON CONSTRUCTION
ALSO STEEL, COPPER, BRASS OR INGOT IRON

Send for our NEW CATALOG on

TANK-HOUSE, BY-PRODUCTS
FERTILIZER MACHINERY

The Brecht Company

Established 1853

Main Offices and Factories ST. LOUIS, MO. Twelfth and Cass Ave.

NEW YORK
174-176 Pearl Street
HAMBURG

SAN FRANCISCO
143-149 Main Street

DENVER
14th and Wazee Streets
BUENOS AIRES

ICE AND REFRIGERATION

NEW CORPORATIONS.

Jacksonville, Fla.—L. J. Nathan, P. J. Nathan and R. S. Monk have incorporated the Jacksonville Ice Company with a capital stock of \$25,000.

Jackson, Miss.—The Seale-Lily Ice Cream Company has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$7,500 by D. D. Seale, E. M. May and E. J. McAvoy.

Dayton, O.—O. F. Rabbe, F. Hofer, R. R. Doan and others have incorporated the Merchants' Ice and Storage Company, with a capital stock of \$75,000.

Newark, N. Y.—The Newark Creamery Company has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$12,000 by S. S. Dennis, of Syracuse, and J. L. Metcalf and C. A. Hyman of Newark.

ICE NOTES.

Williamsburg, Ky.—S. W. Easley contemplates erecting an ice plant.

Fullerton, Ky.—J. N. Brickey contemplates establishing an ice plant here.

Gulfport, Miss.—A. J. Claviere & Co., New Orleans, La., will erect a cold storage plant here.

Corpus Christi, Tex.—Desel-Boettcher Company, of Houston, will erect a cold storage plant.

Daytona Beach, Fla.—The Schantz Electric, Ice and Water Company will erect an ice plant.

Crowley, La.—An ice and cold storage plant is to be erected here by A. Halleck and others.

Norfolk, Va.—The Pender Grocery Company will install a refrigerator plant and ice machine.

Barnesville, Ga.—The Meyers Ice Company is preparing to receive bids for the erection of an ice plant.

Ville Platte, La.—L. J. Dossman, of Opelousas, La., has a franchise to erect a 20-ton ice plant.

Richmond, Va.—W. S. Forbes & Co. have awarded contract for the erection of an addition to present plant.

Winnfield, La.—The Winnfield Ice and Cold Storage Company is increasing the capacity of its plant to fifty tons.

Palatka, Fla.—The Consumers' Ice Company, organized with J. B. Finn president, will establish a 15-ton ice plant.

Crab Orchard, Ky.—An ice and cold storage plant will be erected here by E. H. Anderson, of Nicholasville, Ky.

Hopkinsville, Ky.—Peter Fox Sons Company will install a refrigerating and ice machine in canning plant recently purchased.

NEW ZIMMERMANN PLANT.

(Concluded from page 17b.)

tail meat trade and endeavor to give them the very best as economically as possible, will be rewarded by even a greater increase in trade than has already been manifested during the last few years. The steady growth of the company since its organization in 1874 has been due to its progressive and up-to-date methods, combined with the desire to live up to the demands of government inspection, and to promote the welfare of its customers in the retail trade, who have shown their confidence in this product by enabling the M. Zimmermann Company to develop such an enterprise.

The architects of the building were Sommerfeld & Steckler, No. 31 Union Square, New York, while the construction work was done by the Lustbader Contracting Co., No. 163 E. 82nd street, New York.

The Opinion of an Expert.

Among those who have carefully inspected the plant is Dr. C. A. Schauffer, the Philadelphia representative of the Bureau of Animal Industry of the Department of Agriculture. He and his assistant, Dr. Thomas Castor, accompanied Dr. A. J. Pfister and Dr. Rothermel, of Washington, through the plant, and all were greatly pleased with the new structure. The M. Zimmermann Company feels highly pleased with the praise given the plant by Dr. Schauffer, who is considered an expert as to sanitary conditions, and enjoys the highest reputation as a man of integrity and ability. After inspecting the plant Dr. Schauffer made the statement that Philadelphia today is better safeguarded against impurities in sausage, provisions and meats than any other city in the country.

As has been stated previously in these columns, great courtesy was shown the members of the meat trade and invited guests who were present at the opening of the plant. Those who went over from New York were provided with special Pullman coaches, which were attached to a Philadelphia express, and were met at the station in Philadelphia by M. Zimmermann, who conducted them to the Continental Hotel, where an elaborate luncheon was served, after which they were escorted to the plant in electric coupés. Here every detail of the factory was explained to them, and they were given an opportunity to carry on the minutest examination of every nook and corner.

Among those who went from New York were: E. Guckenheimer, B. Meier, O. Feldheim, M. Katz, Herman Schlosser, S. D. Levy, Sig. Gutfreund, Sigmund Lewald, S. Plaut, A. Hess, Messrs. Sommerfeld and Steck-

ler, M. Solinger, of the United Dressed Beef Company; J. Kohn, vice-president and general manager of Stern & Sons; Mr. Von Bargen and Mr. Barclay, of Armour & Co.; S. Stretch, Otto Stahl and G. Schmidt, of Otto Stahl; Ch. Ludwig, H. Loeb, of Rohe & Bro.; A. Hofman, J. Fisher, of J. Fisher & Co.; G. Brenzinger, B. Levy, of the Brown Provision Company; Morris Muller, of the Bronx Board of Trade; Herman Brand and Mrs. Brand, M. Roesler and Lewis Roesler, of the Roesler Heating Company; I. Kopeloff, accompanied by his family; Louis Stern, S. Siethkin, I. G. Abramson, J. Fischel, O. Weingarten, I. Warburg, Sol Gomprecht, Sol London, of the Sulzberger & Sons Co., and S. Lustbader.

Among those from Philadelphia who visited the plant were Thomas Harlan, of the Consolidated Casing Company; J. E. O'Brien, Louis Burk, the well-known packer; John J. Felin; John R. Livezey, who installed the cold storage equipment; H. C. Sanders, C. W. Payne, of O'Neill & Payne; D. F. Lorenz, of the C. H. A. Wannenwetsch Company, and others.

CHAMPION OF THE MEAT INDUSTRY.

(Continued from page 21.)

the manufacturers the same advantage manufacturers have in other States. The law was passed in the interest of the dairy-men, but it is no advantage to them so long as the other States are allowed to manufacture and ship the products to the cities of Pennsylvania.

"Every slaughterer of cattle in any other State has fully \$1 per head advantage of men slaughtering cattle in Pennsylvania. Necessarily men slaughtering cattle in Pennsylvania must get about \$1 per head more.

"If it helped your dairy interests there might be some excuse to maintain so arbitrary a law, but it does not so long as any other State can manufacture butterine and ship it into the State of Pennsylvania. It simply gives every man slaughtering cattle in other States the advantage over your own people.

"Your own people have to pay more for their beef. How can a great State like Pennsylvania maintain a law against its own people to benefit other States? I cannot believe that when you look at this matter rightly, that you would maintain so arbitrary a law against your own people. "Congress is complaining about high prices, but Congress put the 10c. per pound tax on the poor man's butter. There is not enough dairy butter made for our people, and butterine is a pure, wholesome food. It is really more pure and cleaner than butter; so all the best chemists say.

"Possibly you might like to know how it is made. When the cattle are slaughtered the fat is at once put into a tub in ice and thoroughly washed and the animal heat thoroughly abstracted. Then it is put through a machine that cuts it fine, then put into a jacketed iron kettle at a very moderate temperature and melted, and then put into presses and the oil pressed out. If you were in one of the rooms and tasted of this oil, you would declare it was butter.

ICE HANDLING MACHINERY

FOR

Natural and Manufactured ICE PLANTS

INQUIRIES SOLICITED

ICE TOOLS

OF THE

FINEST QUALITY

Write for
Descriptive
CATALOG



Gifford Wood Co.

HUDSON, N. Y. BOSTON, MASS. CHICAGO, ILL.

Accuracy, Promptness and Personal Attention

WILEY & COMPANY

Analytical and Consulting Chemists

15 S. Gay Street, Baltimore Md.

Specialties: Analysis of Packing House Products, Tankages, etc.

PURITY IS ESSENTIAL IN AMMONIA

For nothing will reduce the profits of your plant so surely as Ammonia laden with organic impurities.

BOWER BRAND ANHYDROUS AMMONIA

is made from pure Aqua Ammonia of our own production, thoroughly refined and purified. **Send for Free Book**

B. B. AMMONIA may be obtained from the following:

ATLANTA, Manufacturers' Warehouse Co.
BALTIMORE, Joseph S. Wernig Transfer Co.
BIRMINGHAM, Kates Transfer & Storage Co.
BOSTON, 120 Milk St., Chas. P. Duffee.
BUFFALO, Keystone Warehouse Co.
CHICAGO, F. C. Schapper, Wakem & McLaughlin
CINCINNATI, Pan Handle Storage Warehouse,
The Burger Bros. Co.
CLEVELAND, General Cartage & Storage Co.,
Henry Bollinger.
DETROIT, Riverside Storage & Cartage Co.,
Ltd., Newman Bros., Inc.
DENVER, Denver Transit & Warehouse Co.
DALLAS, Oriental Oil Co.
EL PASO, El Paso Storage Warehouse Co.
FORT WORTH, Western Warehouse Co.
HOUSTON, Texas Warehouse Co.
INDIANAPOLIS, Railroad Transfer Co.
JACKSONVILLE, St. Elmo, W. Acosta.
KANSAS CITY, Crutcher Warehouse Co.
LIVERPOOL, Peter R. McQuile & Son.
LOS ANGELES, United Iron Works.
LOUISVILLE, Louisville Public Warehouse Co.

MILWAUKEE, Central Warehouse.
MEMPHIS, Patterson Transfer Co.
MEXICO, D. F., Ernst O. Heinsdorf.
NEWARK, Brewers' & Bottlers' Supply Co.
NEW ORLEANS, Iron Warehouses.
NEW YORK, Roessler & Hasslacher Chemical
Co., Shipley Construction & Supply Co.
NORFOLK, Nottingham & Wrenn Co.
OKLAHOMA, O. K. Transfer & Storage Co.
PHILADELPHIA, Henry Bower Chemical Mfg. Co.
PITTSBURGH, Pennsylvania Transfer Co., Ltd.,
Mueller & Kusen.
PROVIDENCE, Rhode Island Warehouse Co.
ROCHESTER, Shipley Construction & Supply Co.
SALT LAKE CITY, Utah Soap Co.
ST. LOUIS, McHeeters Warehouse Co., Pilabry-
Becker Eng. & Sup. Co.
SAN ANTONIO, Oriental Oil Co.
SAN FRANCISCO, United Iron Works.
SAVANNAH, Benton Transfer Co.
SPOKANE, United Iron Works.
SEATTLE, United Iron Works.
TOLEDO, Moreton Truck & Storage Co.
WASHINGTON, Littlefield, Alvord & Co.

HENRY BOWER CHEMICAL MANUFACTURING CO., 29th St. and Gray's Ferry Road, Philadelphia, Pa.

"There is no butterine made in Pennsylvania; it is shipped in from other States. This must be conclusive evidence that your law should be amended, and give your own people a fair chance with other States. I hope you will give this matter your consideration, for I think it is a matter of importance to your own State."

Mr. Allerton's comments on any subject are always snappy and readable. His recent letter, written from California, in defense of the Chicago packers now being prosecuted by the federal government, is worth reading. Addressing the editor of the Chicago Record-Herald he says:

In Behalf of the Packer.

"Every one loves fair play, justice and right. I have been reading the testimony the government lawyers presented against the packers—that they had no right to know the cost of their beef or telegraph what they must get for it; in fact, should not do business on business principles.

"Handling the products of \$500,000 of goods per day, they must know every day what they cost and what they bring, because they make their money out of the by-products that the little packers would throw away. So they must telegraph what they must get for their products.

"Does the government deny the seller the right to make a price for his products that he ships to a great number of salesmen all over the country, 3,200 places? If the seller had no check on these sales he would 'go broke.' Would that be just and right?

"Or do they want the packers to do business like Smith, who built a smelter in Bridgeport, and bought his ore and thought he was making money because he was getting silver bars, when the fact was he was throwing his profit in building roads with his slag and the men who had indorsed his note had to dig the slag up to get their money?

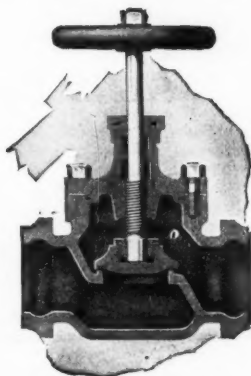
"I bought 100 cattle in Omaha last fall and fed them. When I fed them I figured I must have 7 cents to get 50 cents for my corn that I had fed them, so I telegraphed my salesman that I must get 7 cents for these cattle. So it seems that I was trying to restrain trade—trying to get cost for my cattle.

"There is no doubt this attack of the government against the packers is a very unjust prosecution. The facts are the government has no case against the packers. The packers have done more for this country than any other body of men.

"They have done business on very small margins—put their money in and built large abattoirs so that they could utilize all the by-products, which has been a great benefit to our country and have found a market all over the world for these products, which the little packers could not do.

"I do not believe any law is constitutional that does not allow men to do business on business principles."

WATCH PAGE 48 FOR BARGAINS



YORK

Ammonia Valves

AND

Fittings

are carried in stock
in all principal cities

Shall we send you our Illustrated Catalogue, which will enable you to order from our nearest supply houses?

Their Prices are the same as ours.

York Manufacturing Co.

Largest Ice Machine Manufacturers
in the World

General Western Office: Monadnock Bldg., Chicago
Main Office and Works: - - - York, Pa.

J. V. Jamison T. B. South J. V. Jamison, Jr.
Pres. Vice-Prest. Secty. & Treas.

WE STAND ON THIS PROPOSITION

**There is nothing
better than Our Re-
frigerator Doors and
Windows.**



We invite a contest

SEE ANY OF THE BIG PACKERS

ARMOUR & CO.

SWIFT & CO.

S. & S.

TAFT PACKING CO.

JACOB DOLD CO.

**Jones Cold Store Door
Company**

**Hagerstown, Md.
U. S. A.**

Our New Packing House Can a Necessity To

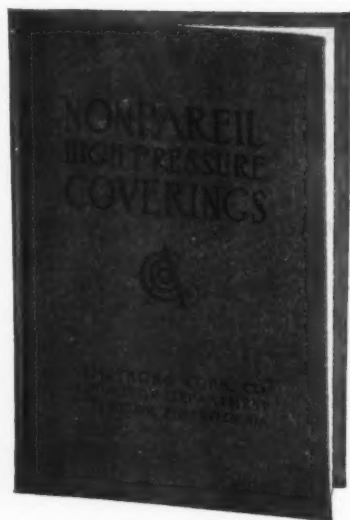
**Every
Packer
Jobber
Retailer**

***Sanitary—a little hot
water and a scrub-
brush will always
keep it bright***

SEND FOR CIRCULAR

AMERICAN CAN COMPANY
CHICAGO NEW YORK SAN FRANCISCO

A Book on Heat Insulation



Send For a Copy

This bound book is the story of a new and better pipe covering—a pipe covering made of an earth composed of the skeletons of tiny plants that existed in the sea and lake bottoms ages ago. Nonpareil High Pressure Covering has proven remarkably efficient in insulating high pressure and superheated steam surfaces. And this book telling about it fully—with illustrations, tests, etc.—makes remarkably good reading for the man who is interested. If you are, write for a copy.

Armstrong Cork Company

Insulation Department

1407 Union Bank Building

Pittsburgh, Pa.

Branch Offices in the Large Cities

PROVISIONS AND LARD

WEEKLY REVIEW

All articles under this head are quoted by the barrel, except lard, which is quoted by the hundredweight in tierces, pork and beef by the barrel or tierce and hogs by the hundredweight.

Prices Show Further Advances—Feed Stuffs Irregular—Farm Reserve Report Various Interpretations—Hog Movement not Burdensome—Product at High Records for the Season.

While the week was not without its irregularities, prices most of the time, for the provision list, were inclined toward a higher plane. A sustaining influence has been the gradual retirement of the short interest with some new buying witnessed, probably influenced by the determined attitude of the holders. It has been demonstrated by these interests that, in spite of the large stocks, not only in this country, but at foreign points, there is little to be gained by consumers in delaying purchases. Surface conditions have been so bearish as to literally aid those in control at times, according to some students of the situation. The heavy increase in hog packing reported each week, with the subsequent augmentation of stocks, and the poor cash trade, led to bearish sentiment spreading rapidly, and recently the realization that the strongest factors in the trade are seemingly working to establish a higher level, has led to a great deal of buying on all the small depressions by these earlier sellers.

While this speculative demand has had its influence in bringing about the high levels for the season for ribs and prices quite close to the best for other products, there have been other factors. The willingness of packers to purchase hogs has been pronounced,

and that market has shown great strength at times. The movement has not decreased materially, or at least has not shown the contraction predicted, but notwithstanding this, the receipts are well cared for. Undoubtedly there is not the remotest possibility of the cash trade improving materially with the heavy stocks of product at present, and the largest discounts for cash stuff for some time, but in the meantime the indisposition on the part of bulls to hedge, excepting on the upturns, strengthens the opinion that unless unforeseen developments take place, values will be maintained. Interests in favor of higher prices in many instances admit of the bearish surface conditions, and do not see fit to deny that last year we had high prices and light stocks, with enough product to go around, yet with supply conditions rather the reverse this season, there being liberal stocks and no scarcity in evidence, these authorities confidently believe in the distribution of supplies without depression of values.

A falling off in the movement and an increase in the consumption are factors counted upon to develop by other bulls. These people state that when this occurs it will be found that the stocks at present on hand will be drawn upon rapidly, and the ancient but plausible argument of rapid marketing by farmers is still forwarded as the cause for the heavy stocks, rather than an inordinate supply of farm animals. The situation in feedstuffs has not been essentially changed, with some commodities advancing

during the week to the highest prices of the season, although later easing. The weight of hogs continues naturally light because of the expensive feeding, and while the situation has been relieved slightly by advancing hog prices the last week, there is still little satisfaction in farmers holding their animals with feeding charges so high. What the effect will be with next season's run is problematical at this time, although a readjustment in the way of lower feeding costs or greater remuneration for hogs would seem inevitable. Best opinions are that farmers will be encouraged, with the higher prices of grain, to plant freely, but of course the inclination in most quarters is to endeavor to solve the problem of the price at which the present stocks will be marketed, rather than those to come.

The farm reserve report issued last week on corn showed somewhat larger figures than the average expectations but not enough so as to be very bearishly construed. There were reported on farms on March 1, 884,000,000 bushels, or 34.9 per cent. of the crop, while the visible of 14,000,000 bushels made the available corn supplies at 898,000,000 bushels. Reserves a year ago were 1,165,000 bushels, or 40.5 per cent., which, with the visible, gave a supply at that time of 1,177,000,000 bushels. Inasmuch as the corn yield for this season was approximately 360,000,000 bushels under that of the preceding year, and the reserve report showed a deficiency of only about 285,000,000 bushels, it is apparent that the discrepancy of 75,000,000 bushels repre-

Armour's Anhydrous Ammonia

WE are users as well as makers of Armour's Anhydrous Ammonia. In our immense packing plants we require the best, the purest, the dryest. We cannot afford to use any other kind. Neither can you. Armour's Anhydrous Ammonia is made from a strictly mineral base. We thoroughly test every cylinder before shipping. We sell subject to your test before using. Try it for economy and efficiency.

Stocks carried at all prominent shipping points.

The Armour Ammonia Works, Chicago, Ill. Owned and Operated by **ARMOUR COMPANY**

sents an approximate curtailment in the consumption of corn of the latter figure. This is in face of a hard winter, although the winter was late, and it was generally stated that the smaller consumption could be mainly accounted for by the high feeding cost.

BEEF.—Continued firmness is shown. Jobbers are still holding off in instances but without much success. Quoted: Family, \$15 @ 15.50; mess, \$13 @ 13.50; packet, \$13.50 @ 14; extra India mess, \$24 @ 24.50.

PORK.—The undertone is firm and holders seem confident, in spite of conservative buying. Mess is quoted at \$17.25 @ 17.50; clear, \$17 @ 18; family, \$18 @ 19.

LARD.—Further advances were recorded. Stocks are liberal but apparently well held. City steam, 8 1/2c; Middle West, \$9.20 @ 9.30; Western, \$9.50 @ 9.62; refined Continent, \$9.65; South American, \$10.25; Brazil, kegs, \$11.35; compound lard, 6 1/2 @ 7c.

SEE PAGE 39 FOR FRIDAY'S MARKETS

EXPORTS OF BEEF PRODUCTS.

Exports of beef products from New York reported up to Wednesday, March 13, 1912:

BEEF.—Antwerp, Belgium, 49 bbls.; Arendal, Norway, 125 tes.; Barbados, W. I., 45 bbls.; Cardiff, Wales, 40 tes.; Cayenne, French Guiana, 30 bbls.; Christiania, Norway, 170 bbls.; Colon, Panama, 12 1/2 bbls.; Demerara, British Guiana, 25 bbls.; Hamilton, Bermuda, 9 bbls., 4 tes.; Kingston, W. I., 65 bbls., 5 tes.; Liverpool, England, 535 tes.; Martinique, W. I., 185 bbls.; Montego Bay, W. I., 13 bbls.; Port au Prince, W. I., 10 bbls.; Sekondi, Africa, 30 bbls.; Sherbro, 20 bbls.

OLEO OIL.—Antwerp, Belgium, 170 tes.; Cairo, Egypt, 300 tes.; Constantinople, Turkey, 280 tes.; Copenhagen, Denmark, 185 tes.; Genoa, Italy, 125 tes.; London, England, 125 tes.; Stavanger, Norway, 35 tes.; Stetten, Germany, 50 tes.; Stockholm, Sweden, 35 tes.

OLEOMARGARINE.—Barbados, W. I., 12,480 lbs.; Colon, Panama, 6,380 lbs.; Demerara, British Guiana, 3,500 lbs.; Hamilton, Bermuda, 2,230 lbs.; Kingston, W. I., 3,000 lbs.; Martinique, W. I., 9,500 lbs.; Montego Bay, W. I., 5,000 lbs.; Port au Prince, W. I.,

7,930 lbs.; St. Thomas, W. I., 1,500 lbs.; Tumaco, Colombia, 1,800 lbs.

TALLOW.—Antwerp, Belgium, 4,355 lbs.; Barbados, W. I., 1,808 lbs.; Genoa, Italy, 19,997 lbs.; Liverpool, England, 105,694 lbs.; London, England, 91,390 lbs.

TONGUE.—Antwerp, Belgium, 45 pa.; Colon, Panama, 16 bbls.; Liverpool, England, 666 pa.; London, England, 10 pa.; Newcastle, England, 50 es.; Stockholm, Sweden, 50 bbls.

CANNED MEAT.—Algoa Bay, Cape Colony, 602 pa.; Antwerp, Belgium, 600 es.; Barbados, W. I., 60 es.; Cayenne, French Guiana, 25 es.; Colon, Panama, 50 pa.; Delagoa Bay, Africa, 80 pa.; Hamilton, Bermuda, 13 pa.; Havre, France, 45 es.; Hong Kong, China, 126 es.; Hull, England, 340 pa.; Liverpool, England, 528 es., 400 pa.; London, England, 427 es.; Maranham, Brazil, 20 pa.; Puerto Cabello, Venezuela, 98 pa.; St. Thomas, W. I., 40 es.; Tampico, Mexico, 104 pa.; Vera Cruz, Mexico, 46 es.

FOREIGN COMMERCIAL EXCHANGE.

New York, March 15.—Foreign commercial exchange rates were quoted today as follows:

London—			
Bankers' 60 days.....	4.54	@ 4.5410	
Demand sterling	4.8730	@ 4.8735	
Paris—			
Commercial, 90 days....	5.23 1/2	@ 5.23 1/2—1.16	
Commercial, 60 days....	5.22 1/2	@ 5.21 1/2—1.16	
Commercial, sight	5.18 1/2	@ 5.18 1/2—1.16	
Berlin—			
Commercial, sight	95	@ 95+1.32	
Commercial, 60 days	94 1/2	@ 94 3-16	
Antwerp—			
Commercial, 60 days....	5.25 1/2	@ 5.25 1/2—1.16	
Amsterdam—			
Commercial, 60 days....	39 3-16	@ 39 3-16+1.16	

OCEAN FREIGHTS.

	Liverpool, Per Ton.	Glasgow, Per Ton.	Hamburg, Per 100 lbs.
Beef, per tierce	17/6	20/	@ 26c.
Oil Cake	12/6	14c.	@ 17c.
Racon	17/6	20/	@ 26c.
Lard, tierces	17/6	20/	@ 26c.
Cheese	25/	25/	@ 48c.
Canned meats	17/6	20/	@ 26c.
Butter	30/	30/	@ 48c.
Tallow	17/6	20/	@ 26c.
Pork, per barrel	17/6	20/	@ 26c.

EXPORTS SHOWN BY STEAMERS.

Exports of commodities from New York to foreign ports for the week ending Thursday, March 7, 1912, as shown by A. L. Russell's report, are as follows:

Steamer and Destination.	Oil		Cottonseed		Racon and		Tallow		Beef		Pork		Lard	
	Cake, Bbls.	Oil, Bbls.	Butter, Pkgs.	Hams, Boxes.	Butter, Pkgs.	Hams, Boxes.	Pkgs.	Pkgs.	Pkgs.	Pkgs.	Pkgs.	Pkgs.	Tes. and Pkgs.	Pkgs.
Cevic, Liverpool	684	.....	2921	.....	.....	.....	280	140	485	1211	.....	.....	.....	.....
Campania, Liverpool .....	.....	.....	187	300	.....	.....	153	703	400	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Minnewaska, London .....	.....	.....	442	.....	.....	.....	15	206	3998	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
New York, Southampton .....	.....	.....	483	.....	.....	.....	.....	225	1800	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Chicago City, Bristol .....	.....	.....	30	.....	.....	.....	25	.....	550	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Buffalo, Hull .....	.....	.....	1053	.....	.....	.....	25	1120	1402	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Amerika, Hamburg .....	.....	.....	27	.....	.....	.....	135	405	2815	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pennsylvania, Hamburg .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	250	10	2750	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Noordam, Rotterdam	7868	610	.....	445	.....	.....	62	15	1944	9870	.....	.....	.....	.....
Kroonland, Antwerp	4277	455	.....	353	37	.....	5	122	186	6310	.....	.....	.....	.....
Prinz Friedrich Wil., Bremen .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	255	.....	1000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
La Savoie, Havre .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12	355	1500	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Rochambeau, Havre	3850	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	225	650	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Floride, Dunkirk	1115	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	500	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Venezia, Marseilles	896	1178	.....	88	.....	.....	.....	50	550	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Carmania, Mediterranean .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Berlin, Mediterranean	2991	.....	.....	655	50	.....	.....	25	1465	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Italia, Mediterranean .....	.....	475	.....	15	.....	.....	.....	.....	75	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Oceania, Mediterranean .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	45	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Argentina, Mediterranean	2490	.....	.....	690	10	.....	.....	450	1875	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Luisiana, Mediterranean	100	.....	.....	415	.....	.....	.....	.....	298	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	18690	8549	.....	7804	387	1037	492	6474	39114	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

ADLER & OBERNDORF, Inc.

UNION STOCK YARDS, CHICAGO, ILL.

BUYERS OF
ALL GRADES

TALLOW & GREASE

PLACE YOUR OFFERINGS BEFORE US

HOG PACKING STATISTICS.

The packing of hogs for the winter season from November 1 to March 1 has continued liberal, amounting to approximately 11,800,000. This compares with 8,815,000 for the same period in 1910-11 and with 8,805,000 in 1909-10. The weight of hogs received continues to reflect the anxiety of farmers to avoid excessive feeding, obviously due to the high prices of feeding stuff, but in spite of this liberal movement the values received have averaged higher.

Hogs at Chicago on March 1 brought a basis of 6.56c. against 6.11c. on November 1. On March 1, 1911, the average price of hogs reported was 7.10c. and two years ago this was 10.11c.

The stocks of all meats at Chicago on March 1 aggregated 160,159,000 lbs., against 95,982,000 lbs. compared with a year ago and 78,126,000 in 1910.

EXPORTS OF PROVISIONS

Exports of hog products for the week ending Saturday, March 9, 1912, with comparative tables:

PORK, BBLs.			
To—	Week ending Mar. 9, 1912.	Week ending Mar. 11, 1911.	From Nov. 1, '11, to Mar. 9, 1912.
United Kingdom..	645	467	9,807
Continent	242	280	6,753
So. & Cen. Am..	376	204	7,194
West Indies	1,081	384	19,402
Br. No. Am. Col.	262	161	9,265
Other countries ..	9	.....	131
Total	2,613	1,496	52,552

MEATS, LBS.			
United Kingdom..	5,257,000	6,397,575	123,432,567
Continent	1,165,925	583,600	16,847,330
So. & Cen. Am..	204,375	74,150	2,593,425
West Indies	315,800	126,851	6,102,600
Br. No. Am. Col.	3,400	7,600	52,050
Other countries ..	18,875	1,200	181,050
Total	6,965,575	7,190,976	149,209,022

LARD, LBS.			
United Kingdom..	4,917,700	6,594,573	108,034,547
Continent	7,580,800	3,641,810	102,571,885
So. & Cen. Am..	808,500	2,135,200	10,071,110
West Indies	1,655,000	492,742	20,570,625
Br. No. Am. Col.	14,250	11,690	358,975
Other countries ..	3,800	.....	736,900
Total	15,039,850	13,176,015	242,344,032

RECAPITULATION OF THE WEEK'S EXPORTS.

	Pork, bbls.	Meats, lbs.	Lard, lbs.
New York	1,095	3,548,050	6,652,250
Boston	118	303,450	1,372,100
Philadelphia .....	.....	44,000	.....
Baltimore .....	.....	13,125	94,000
New Orleans	539	167,000	2,044,000
Galveston .....	.....	.....	2,902,000
St. John, N. B..	270	855,000	927,000
Portland, Me. ....	.....	1,515,000	1,258,000
Total week	2,613	6,965,575	15,039,850
Previous week	2,707	8,573,875	20,169,300
Two weeks ago	2,210	9,823,225	11,003,230
Cor. week last y'r	1,496	7,190,976	13,176,015

COMPARATIVE SUMMARY OF EXPORTS.

	From Nov. 1, '11, to Mar. 9, '12.	Same time last year.	Increase.
Pork, lbs.	10,510,400	8,457,200	2,053,200
Meats, lbs.	149,208,522	119,634,798	29,573,724
Lard, lbs.	242,344,032	188,569,731	53,840,301

When you need good Hogs write us.

E. T. CASH & CO.

LIVE STOCK AGENTS, National Stock Yards, Ill

All applicants for market reports will receive our personal attention. Any time we can serve you command us.

E. S. GRANT

Pork and Beef Products

LARD, TALLOW AND GREASES A SPECIALTY

25 Swift Building Cincinnati, O.

ARTHUR DYER

BROKER

Provisions and Cotton Oil

CASH AND FUTURES

438 Produce Exchange New York

TALLOW, STEARINE, GREASE and SOAP

WEEKLY REVIEW

TALLOW.—Dominating in the situation at present are the foreign labor conditions. While these have not been particularly disconcerting on this side as yet, they have resulted in a decided disposition to await developments. The tendency of the difficulties to spread to other countries besides England emphasizes the importance of the affair and on this account the unwillingness to act other than conservatively in the matter of entering into new commitments is not surprising. For a time there were fair purchases of low grade tallows by foreign interests but these have since subsided and a renewal of interest is not expected until the labor atmosphere is cleared. The auction sale at London lacked feature excepting possibly to illustrate the perfunctory business transpiring. There were 1,225 casks offered for sale, of which only 163 were cared for at prices nominally unchanged from those prevailing the previous week. The freight room situation is still a factor deserving of much consideration and obviously the uncertainty as to coal supplies militates against a betterment in this respect. Meanwhile prices of tallow have been well maintained with probably the best inquiry as reported by domestic manufacturers for the higher grades. Buying is of a sort indicating that cautious stocking up is still the rule in this country and apparently the demand is about sufficient to care for floating supplies. Prime city was quoted at 6c.; city specials, 6½c. in bbls., and country 5¾c. to 6¼c. nominal in tierces, as to quality.

STEARINE.—A further rise in prices was reported with the market quoted at about 9c. Compound lard manufacturers have shown more disposition to replenish. The leather trade, however, does not appear to be vitally interested at this time.

SEE PAGE 29 FOR FRIDAY'S MARKETS.

COCOANUT OIL.—Demand for immediate delivery has slackened. Shipment stuff, however, is well taken. Cautious buying is still the rule. Quotations: Cochin, 9¾c. @ 10c., shipment, 9½c. @ 9¾c.; Ceylon, 8¾c., shipment, 8¾c. @ 8½c.

PALM OIL.—A slight hardening of the undertone was reported. This was due to reluctant selling rather than a distinct improvement in the demand, however. Quoted: Prime red spot, 6¾c. @ 6½c.; do., to arrive, 6¾c.; Lagos, spot, 6¾c.; do., to arrive, 6¾c.;

palm kernel, 8¼c. @ 8¾c.; shipment, 8.15 @ 8.25c.

CORN OIL.—Inquiry on the slight advance is comparatively slow. Prices are quoted at \$5.35 @ 5.40 in car lots.

SOYA BEAN OIL.—Dealings are reported as insignificant and price changes consequently are trivial. Spot is quoted at 6¾c. @ 6¾c., while shipment oil is 6¼c. @ 6¾c.

NEATSFOOT OIL.—A slow but steady trade is noted so as to keep prices steady. Quotations: For 20 cold test, 95c. @ 81; 30 do., 88c.; 40 do., water white, 79c.; prime, 64c.; low grade off yellow, 60c.

OLEO OIL.—A slackening in the demand is reported but the list prices show no substantial recessions. Accumulations are seemingly well held. Choice is quoted at 13¼c.; New York, medium, 10½c.; Rotterdam, 77 florins.

GREASE.—Interest is meagre and demand perfunctory. Quotations: Yellow, 5½c. @ 5¼c.; bone, 5¼c. @ 6c.; house, 5½c. @ 5¾c.; "B" and "A" white, nominal.

GREASE STEARINE.—There is little doing to excite comment and prices continue nominal. Yellow, 5½c. @ 6c., and white, 6¾c. @ 6¾c.

EXPORTS OF HOG PRODUCTS.

Exports of hog products from New York reported up to Wednesday, March 13, 1912:

BACON.—Abo, Russia, 42,111 lbs.; Algiers, Algeria, 44,208 lbs.; Antwerp, Belgium, 21,527 lbs.; Barbados, W. I., 2,105 lbs.; Bergen, Norway, 12,684 lbs.; Bordeaux, France, 176,521 lbs.; Catania, Sicily, 5,190 lbs.; Christiania, Norway, 73,240 lbs.; Colon, Panama, 526 lbs.; Copenhagen, Denmark, 16,133 lbs.; Drontheim, Norway, 15,677 lbs.; Genoa, Italy, 7,500 lbs.; Gibraltar, Spain, 40,539 lbs.; Guayaquil, Ecuador, 1,098 lbs.; Hamilton, Bermuda, 2,240 lbs.; Hango, Russia, 15,587 lbs.; Havana, Cuba, 11,126 lbs.; Havre, France, 300,297 lbs.; Hull, England, 246,378 lbs.; Kingston, W. I., 714 lbs.; Liverpool, England, 1,446,830 lbs.; London, England, 21,399 lbs.; Maranham, Brazil, 13,862 lbs.; Marseilles, France, 50,198 lbs.; Matanzas, W. I., 18,883 lbs.; Naples, Italy, 7,555 lbs.; Newcastle, England, 37,741 lbs.; Santiago, Cuba, 31,031 lbs.; Stockton, England, 10,661 lbs.; Sunderland, England, 22,634 lbs.; Tampico, Mexico, 1,256 lbs.; Vera Cruz, Mexico, 1,365 lbs.

HAMS.—Acajutla, Salvador, 827 lbs.; Antwerp, Belgium, 193,028 lbs.; Barbados, W. I., 5,755 lbs.; Bordeaux, France, 12,789 lbs.; Christiania, Norway, 58,137 lbs.; Colon, Panama, 5,034 lbs.; Demerara, British Guiana, 1,819 lbs.; Drammen, Norway, 6,256 lbs.; Genoa, Italy, 7,735 lbs.; Guayaquil, Ecuador, 1,098 lbs.; Hamilton, Bermuda, 7,835 lbs.; Havana, Cuba, 12,153 lbs.; Havre, France, 15,731 lbs.; Hull, England, 261,500 lbs.; Kingston, W. I., 715 lbs.; Liverpool, England,

1,870,252 lbs.; London, England, 224,501 lbs.; Martinique, W. I., 1,991 lbs.; Matanzas, W. I., 8,486 lbs.; Port au Prince, W. I., 1,532 lbs.; Puerto Cabello, Venezuela, 5,555 lbs.; St. Thomas, W. I., 1,955 lbs.; Santiago, Cuba, 26,006 lbs.; Southampton, England, 25,146 lbs.; Tampico, Mexico, 1,256 lbs.; Vera Cruz, Mexico, 5,143 lbs.

LARD.—Aarhus, Denmark, 3,450 lbs.; Aberdeen, Scotland, 57,449 lbs.; Alcoa Bay, Cape Colony, 23,105 lbs.; Antwerp, Belgium, 314,115 lbs.; Barbados, W. I., 13,378 lbs.; Belfast, Ireland, 7,900 lbs.; Bordeaux, France, 1,250,797 lbs.; Cagliari, Sardinia, 5,600 lbs.; Callao, Peru, 4,000 lbs.; Catania, Sicily, 18,050 lbs.; Christiania, Norway, 24,033 lbs.; Colon, Panama, 13,487 lbs.; Copenhagen, Denmark, 325,426 lbs.; Delagoa Bay, Africa, 5,025 lbs.; Demerara, British Guiana, 6,750 lbs.; Drammen, Norway, 3,200 lbs.; Dunkirk, 84,431 lbs.; Drontheim, Norway, 5,500 lbs.; Genoa, Italy, 21,100 lbs.; Guayaquil, Ecuador, 7,040 lbs.; Havana, Cuba, 103,761 lbs.; Havre, France, 234,107 lbs.; Gibraltar, Spain, 33,975 lbs.; Horsens, Denmark, 5,500 lbs.; Hull, England, 370,480 lbs.; Kingston, W. I., 1,356 lbs.; Leith, Scotland, 63,743 lbs.; Limon, C. R., 4,500 lbs.; Liverpool, England, 552,313 lbs.; London, England, 275,653 lbs.; Manchester, England, 82,050 lbs.; Maranham, Brazil, 16,020 lbs.; Marseilles, France, 42,530 lbs.; Martinique, W. I., 2,200 lbs.; Montego Bay, W. I., 1,280 lbs.; Matanzas, W. I., 18,680 lbs.; Naples, Italy, 18,725 lbs.; Newcastle, England, 11,200 lbs.; Palermo, Sicily, 8,750 lbs.; Port au Prince, W. I., 64,837 lbs.; Porto Empedocle, 2,440 lbs.; Puerto Cabello, Venezuela, 24,787 lbs.; St. Thomas, W. I., 10,213 lbs.; Santa Marta, Colombia, 14,776 lbs.; Santiago, Cuba, 31,684 lbs.; Savanilla, Colombia, 49,874 lbs.; Sekondi, Africa, 2,400 lbs.; Sherbro, 3,018 lbs.; Southampton, England, 180,785 lbs.; Stavanger, Norway, 18,500 lbs.; Stettin, Germany, 269,341 lbs.; Tumaco, Colombia, 53,712 lbs.; Tunis, Algeria, 9,900 lbs.; Valparaiso, Chili, 28,400 lbs.; Vera Cruz, Mexico, 41,173 lbs.; West Hartlepool, England, 112,355 lbs.

LARD OIL.—Antwerp, Belgium, 5 bbls.; Naples, Italy, 20 bbls.

PORK.—Arendal, Norway, 25 bbls.; Barbados, W. I., 107 bbls.; Christiania, Norway, 125 bbls.; Colon, Panama, 20 bbls.; Gothenberg, Sweden, 50 bbls.; Hamilton, Bermuda, 9 bbls.; Hull, England, 25 bbls.; Kingston, W. I., 164 bbls.; Liverpool, England, 260 bbls.; London, England, 20 bbls.; Martinique, W. I., 20 bbls.; Montego Bay, W. I., 28 bbls.; Port au Prince, W. I., 85 bbls.; St. Thomas, W. I., 28 bbls.

SAUSAGE.—Algiers, Algeria, 185 bx.; Antwerp, Belgium, 390 pa.; Bordeaux, France, 85 bbls.; Colon, Panama, 167 pa.; Gibraltar, Spain, 51 pa.; Havre, France, 279 cs., 285 bx.; Marseilles, France, 60 bx.; Matanzas, W. I., 40 pa.; Naples, Italy, 90 pa.

SOYA BEAN OIL

AND ALL SOAP MATERIALS

WELCH, HOLME & CLARK CO.

383 West St., New York

COTTON OIL CABLE MARKETS

Hamburg.

(By Cable to The National Provisioner.)

Hamburg, March 15.—Market dull. Quotations: Choice summer white oil, 59 $\frac{3}{4}$ marks; butter oil, 60 $\frac{3}{4}$ marks; summer yellow, 55 $\frac{1}{2}$ marks.

Rotterdam.

(By Cable to The National Provisioner.)

Rotterdam, March 15.—Market easy. Quotations: Prime summer yellow, 33 florins; choice summer white, 35 florins, and butter oil, 36 $\frac{1}{4}$ florins.

Antwerp.

(By Cable to The National Provisioner.)

Antwerp, March 15.—Market is dull. Quotations: Summer yellow, 69 $\frac{1}{4}$ francs.

Marseilles.

(By Cable to The National Provisioner.)

Marseilles, March 15.—Market is easy. Quotations: Prime summer yellow, 69 $\frac{3}{4}$ francs; prime winter yellow, 73 $\frac{3}{4}$ francs; choice summer white oil, 74 $\frac{1}{2}$ francs.

Liverpool.

(By Cable to The National Provisioner.)

Liverpool, March 15.—Market is dull. Quotations: Prime summer yellow, 27 $\frac{1}{4}$ s; summer yellow, 27s.

SOUTHERN MARKETS

Columbia.

(Special Wire to The National Provisioner.)

Columbia, S. C., March 14.—Crude cottonseed oil, 34c. bid for prompt, and 34 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. for April delivery; market quiet.

Atlanta.

(Special Wire to The National Provisioner.)

Atlanta, Ga., March 14.—Crude cottonseed oil, 34c. f. o. b. mills, basis prime. Meal strong at \$23.50, f. o. b. mills, for 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. prime. Hulls in better demand at \$5.75, Atlanta, loose.

Memphis.

(Special Wire to The National Provisioner.)

Memphis, Tenn., March 14.—Cottonseed oil market steady; prime crude, 35 $\frac{1}{2}$ @35 $\frac{3}{4}$ c. Prime 8 per cent. meal firm at \$26.25@26.50 per short ton; stocks very light. Hulls scarce at \$6.50@6.75, loose.

New Orleans.

(Special Wire to The National Provisioner.)

New Orleans, La., March 14.—Crude cottonseed oil steady at 34c. asked, 33 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. bid; offerings somewhat freer; demand light. Prime 8 per cent. meal scarce at \$28 per short ton, tagged and delivered New Orleans. Hulls steady at \$7.50 loose, 89 sacked, New Orleans.

Dallas.

(Special Wire to The National Provisioner.)

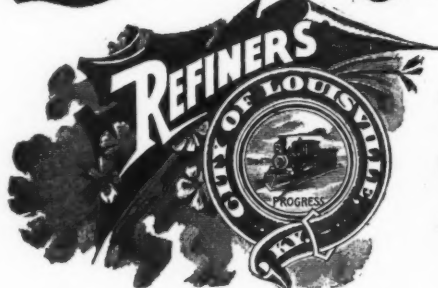
Dallas, Tex., March 14.—Cottonseed oil market very quiet, with little doing; 34c. bid for April delivery. Choice loose cake, \$25.50 @25.75, f. o. b. Galveston.

GOVERNMENT GRAIN REPORT.

The government report showing reserves on farms March 1, of wheat, corn, oats and barley, with comparisons, follows:

Wheat in farmers' hands March 1, last three ciphers omitted:

Louisville Cotton Oil Co.



LOUISVILLE BUTTER OIL
PROGRESS BUTTER OIL
PROGRESS COOKING OIL
DEAL CHOICE WHITE COOKING OIL
ROYAL PRIME SUMMER YELLOW
ADDIT SUMMER WHITE SOAP OIL

OFFICE AND REFINERY FLOYD & K STS.

P.O. STATION "E" LOUISVILLE, KY.

CABLE ADDRESS

"COTTON OIL" LOUISVILLE.

CODES USED—PRIVATE "TWENTIETH CENTURY A.B.C." 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ AND 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ EDITION, "WESTERN UNION" AND "LIEBERS."

ALSO FIRST IF NOT ONLY

LICENSED AND BONDED COTTON SEED OIL WAREHOUSE

IN UNITED STATES

WRITE FOR FULL INFORMATION

	Reserves.	%	Visible.	Total.
1912.....	122,025	19.6	*57,080	179,102
1911.....	†102,705	25.8	*39,868	202,573
1910.....	†160,214	23.5	*25,783	185,999
1909.....	143,692	21.6	*36,941	180,366

*United States.

Corn in farmers' hands, last three ciphers omitted:

	Reserves.	%	Visible.	Total.
1912.....	884,069	34.9	14,256	898,325
1911.....	†1,165,378	40.5	11,804	1,177,182
1910.....	†977,561	37.9	14,357	991,919
1909.....	1,047,763	39.3	6,254	1,054,017

Percentage of corn crop merchantable, 1912, 80.1; 1911, 86.4; 1910, 82.6; 10 years, 83.6.

Oats in farmers' hands, last three ciphers omitted:

	Reserves.	%	Visible.	Total.
1912.....	289,988	31.4	14,366	304,354
1911.....	†442,565	37.4	15,520	458,085
1910.....	†365,932	36.1	9,039	373,971
1909.....	278,847	34.6	9,026	287,873

Barley in farmers' hands, last three ciphers omitted:

	Reserves.	%	Visible.	Total.
1912.....	24,760	15.5	2,615	27,375
1911.....	†33,498	19.1	1,241	34,739

*As reported on the revised crop figures of the past two years.

GREEN AND SWEET PICKLED MEATS.

(Special Report to The National Provisioner from the Davidson Commission Co.)

Chicago, March 13.—Quotations on green and sweet pickled meats, f. o. b. Chicago, loose, are as follows:

Regular Hams—Green, 8@10 lbs. ave., 10 $\frac{3}{4}$ c.; 10@12 lbs. ave., 10 $\frac{3}{4}$ @10 $\frac{3}{4}$ c.; 12@14 lbs. ave., 10 $\frac{3}{4}$ c.; 14@16 lbs. ave., 10 $\frac{3}{4}$ c.; 18@20 lbs. ave., 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ @11 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. Sweet pickled, 8@10 lbs. ave., 10 $\frac{3}{4}$ c.; 10@12 lbs. ave., 10 $\frac{3}{4}$ c.; 12@14 lbs. ave., 10 $\frac{3}{4}$ @10 $\frac{3}{4}$ c.; 14@16 lbs.

ave., 10 $\frac{3}{4}$ @10 $\frac{3}{4}$ c.; 18@20 lbs. ave., 11 $\frac{1}{4}$ @11 $\frac{1}{4}$ c.

Skinned Hams—Green, 14@16 lbs. ave., 12 $\frac{3}{4}$ c.; 16@18 lbs. ave., 12 $\frac{3}{4}$ c.; 18@20 lbs. ave., 12 $\frac{3}{4}$ c.; 22@24 lbs. ave., 12 $\frac{3}{4}$ c. Sweet pickled, 14@16 lbs. ave., 12c.; 16@18 lbs. ave., 12c.; 18@20 lbs. ave., 12 $\frac{3}{4}$ c.; 22@24 lbs. ave., 11 $\frac{3}{4}$ c.

New York Shoulders—Green, 10@12 lbs. ave., 7 $\frac{3}{4}$ @8c. Sweet pickled, 10@12 lbs. ave., 8c.

Picnic Hams—Green, 5@6 lbs. ave., 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ c.; 6@8 lbs. ave., 7 $\frac{1}{4}$ c.; 8@10 lbs. ave., 7 $\frac{1}{4}$ c.; 10@12 lbs. ave., 7c. Sweet pickled, 5@6 lbs. ave., 7 $\frac{1}{4}$ c.; 6@8 lbs. ave., 7 $\frac{1}{4}$ c.; 8@10 lbs. ave., 7 $\frac{1}{4}$ c.; 10@12 lbs. ave., 7 $\frac{1}{4}$ c.

Clear Bellies—Green, 6@8 lbs. ave., 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ c.; 8@10 lbs. ave., 10c.; 10@12 lbs. ave., 9 $\frac{3}{4}$ c.; 12@14 lbs. ave., 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. Sweet pickled, 6@8 lbs. ave., 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ c.; 8@10 lbs. ave., 9 $\frac{3}{4}$ c.; 10@12 lbs. ave., 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ c.; 12@14 lbs. ave., 9 $\frac{1}{4}$ c.

THE TRIUMPH CHRONICLE.

The latest addition to the roll of house publications is the Triumph Chronicle, published in the interests of the Triumph Ice Machine Company and the Triumph Electric Company of Cincinnati, O. Its first number appeared under a February date, and is full of interesting reading matter and informative illustrations. The editor is J. F. Nisbet, and he has made up a publication which is not only of value to Triumph employees and agents, but also to the industries which are supplied by this company with machinery and equipment. Variable speed motor drive and its advantages, and mechanical refrigeration, are two of the subjects discussed in this number, along with news notes, humor and generally interesting reading matter.

FAT-MEN

ALL GRADES OF
ANIMAL
AND
VEGETABLE
FATS

STERNE & SON CO.

JUST BROKERS
Postal Telegraph Building
Chicago

STEARINGS

OILS

TALLOW

GREASE

FERTILIZER MATERIALS

COTTONSEED OIL

WEEKLY REVIEW

THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER is official Organ of the Interstate Cottonseed Crushers' Association, the Texas Cottonseed Crushers' Association, South Carolina Cottonseed Crushers' Association, the Georgia Cottonseed Crushers' Association, and the Louisiana Cottonseed Crushers' Association.

Prices Move Irregularly Over a Narrow Range—Crude Offered More Freely at Higher Levels—Weather Conditions Still Unfavorable in Many Sections—Consuming Demand Limited.

Impetus for an important advance in values was not to be found in last week's developments, nor were factors serving to bring about depression of values experienced. The narrow movement of prices is best explained by these conditions, and at this time there is still sufficient cautiousness noted in operations, not only in speculative quarters, but also at actual consuming quarters, to inspire predictions of a continuation of quiet conditions until a marked transition occurs.

Holders of crude at the South, while unyielding when important concessions were asked, showed more disposition to meet buyers' views around 35c. per gallon for their wares. It was found that there were many willing sellers at those levels, and this seemed to encourage holding off on the part of buyers, bringing about a deadlock which will probably continue as have others hitherto this season, until the pressure on the one side or the other becomes dominant.

Most authorities agree that packing interests who are bullish on the provision situation, and are credited with being heavily long of the distant months of oil in the speculative market, were the heaviest buy-

ers recently. The relative firmness of crude in Western and Mississippi quarters, was said to be in confirmation of this, while obviously, the advance in lard and oleo-stearine values would convey the impression that the chances for a betterment in compound lard business are again bright. Otherwise, domestic consuming inquiry is rather limited, with the lower grades showing no particular resiliency. Comparative firmness of the better descriptions is not surprising, with the numerous reports of large refining losses, and subsequent large production of lower grade oil, while incidentally there are some interests who were bearish on oil prices early in the season, because of the large cotton production, and are now bullish on this same feature. In other words, these concerns have come to the conclusion that, whereas a record consumption was believed to be a necessity this year to care for supplies, it may be found that between the expected reduced crush of seed and the unfavorable condition of seed receipts at many points, the early estimates as to the crude production may have to undergo material revision.

Reverting to the consumptive demand, that from foreigners has been perfunctory. This is not to be wondered at. The coal strike in the United Kingdom, which has spread to other countries, is not to be minimized as a far-reaching factor, and until this is definitely settled, conservatism is to be anticipated. While the very seriousness of the affair has led to claims of a probable settlement of the dispute in the immediate future, the fact remains that there are a great many uncertainties attending this, and undoubtedly, the sooner conditions become more normal, and arbitration is reported,

with the matter eliminated, the better it will be for all concerned. Meanwhile, movement of oil from this country to foreign points shows no distinct diminution, with the weekly shipments in excess of those last year, and at a ratio, if continued, will probably mean that predictions of about a million barrels for exports this season may be fulfilled.

Sentiment in speculative quarters is still inclined mainly to the bull side, with holders encouraged by the stability of lard prices, despite bearish surface conditions in that market, while complaints as to large refining losses and slow movement of seed are also adding to the confidence of these holders. On the other hand, there is a contingent which persists in stating that it has been the large advanced demand for oil, principally from abroad, which has taken care of a part of the surplus, and that the real effects of the large production will only be felt as the season draws to a close. The opinion is spreading, however, that aside from the fluctuations in lard in the near future, and the many theories advanced as to the amount of oil crushed this season, the early prospects for the next cotton crop will exert important influence in the establishing of a level compatible with other features of the situation.

It is believed that the movement of seed and crude has been interfered with to an important degree by the continuous wet and cold weather at the South, and undoubtedly the activity of farmers at this time in preparing the soil will lead to other matters, such as the disposition of seed, being neglected. Farm work is already behind, probably from three to six weeks, but some

THE W. J. WILCOX

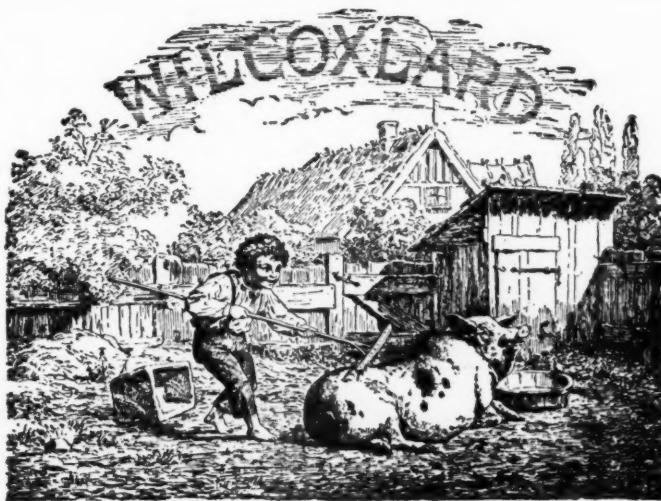
LARD AND REFINING COMPANY

NEW YORK

Offices: 27 Beaver Street

Refiners of the Celebrated
Wilcox and Globe Brand

**PURE
REFINED
LARD**



KENTUCKY REFINING COMPANY

INCORPORATED 1885

COTTON SEED OIL

SNOWFLAKE—Choice Summer White Deodorized Oil

WHITE DAISY—Prime Summer White Deodorized Oil

DELMONICO—Choice Summer Yellow Oil

APEX—Prime Summer Yellow Oil

BUTTERCUP—Deodorized Summer Yellow Oil

NONPAREIL—Choice Winter Yellow Salad Oil

ECLIPSE—Choice Butter Oil

REFINERY AND GENERAL OFFICE, LOUISVILLE, KY. "Refinery" Louisville, U.S.A.

CABLE ADDRESS

conservative interests are emphatic in their statements that this is not necessarily foreshadowing a handicap toward the raising of another large crop. These concerns point out that in 1897 there were 11½ million bales of cotton raised, a crop which made a new large record at that time, yet in that season there were complaints almost identical with those recently received, some dating from March 20 to April 1.

Closing prices, Saturday, March 9, 1912.—Spot, \$5.71@5.80; March, \$5.73@5.74; April, \$5.78@5.79; May, \$5.79@5.80; June, \$5.82@5.89; July, \$5.89@5.90; August, \$5.90@5.98; September, \$5.97@5.98; October, \$5.88@5.93. Futures closed at 3 to 4 decline. Sales were: March, 600, \$5.73@5.72; April, 1,800, \$5.78@5.77; May, 3,500, \$5.79; July, 3,500, \$5.90@5.89; September, 900, \$6@5.98; October, 400, \$5.95@5.93. Total sales, 10,700 bbls. Good off, \$5.50@5.65; off, \$5.45@5.59; winter, \$5.85@6.40; summer, \$5.85@6.20; prime crude, S. E., \$4.60@4.67; prime crude, valley, \$4.67; prime crude, Texas, \$4.54@4.60.

Monday, March 11, 1912.—Spot, \$5.65@5.78; March, \$5.69@5.71; April, \$5.74@5.76; May, \$5.76@5.77; June, \$5.80@5.82; July, \$5.85@5.87; August, \$5.90@5.94; September, \$5.96@5.98; October, \$5.90@5.91. Futures closed at 4 decline to 2 advance. Sales were: March, 1,400, \$5.73; April, 200, \$5.77; May, 1,200, \$5.78@5.77; July, 2,600, \$5.88@5.86; September, 1,100, \$5.90@5.97; October, 1,700, \$5.90. Total sales, 8,200 bbls. Good off, \$5.45@5.60; off, \$5.30@5.49; winter, \$5.75@6.50; summer, \$5.75@6.25; prime crude, S. E., \$4.60@4.67; prime crude, valley, \$4.60@4.67; prime crude, Texas, \$4.60.

Tuesday, March 12, 1912.—Spot, \$5.60@5.70; March, \$5.65@5.66; April, \$5.66@5.69; May, \$5.69@5.70; June, \$5.73@5.74; July, \$5.78@5.79; August, \$5.87@5.88; September, \$5.92@5.93; October, \$5.87@5.89. Futures closed at 3 to 8 decline. Sales were: March, 1,000, \$5.68@5.65; April, 2,100, \$5.70@5.67; May, 7,800, \$5.73@5.69; July, 5,300, \$5.83@5.79; August, 500, \$5.90@5.87; September,

3,500, \$5.95@5.92; October, 2,200, \$5.89@5.88. Total sales, 22,400 bbls. Good off, \$5.25@5.50; off, \$5.20@5.40; winter, \$5.75@6.40; summer, \$5.65@6.25; prime crude, S. E., \$4.60; prime crude, valley, \$4.67; prime crude, Texas, \$4.60.

Wednesday, March 13, 1912.—Spot, \$5.60@5.70; March, \$5.65@5.68; April, \$5.67@5.70; May, \$5.71@5.72; June, \$5.75@5.78; July, \$5.81@5.82; August, \$5.89@5.90; September, \$5.93@5.95; October, \$5.87@5.91. Futures closed at unchanged to 3 advance. Sales were: March, 400, \$5.67@5.66; May, 1,600, \$5.72; July, 5,800, \$5.82@5.81; August, 100, \$5.89; September, 2,400, \$5.94@5.93. Total sales, 10,300 bbls. Good off, \$5.42@5.52; off, \$5.25@5.45; winter, \$5.70@6.40; summer, \$5.92@6.15; prime crude, S. E., \$4.54@4.60; prime crude, valley, \$4.54@4.67; prime crude, Texas, \$4.54@4.60.

Thursday, March 14, 1912.—Spot, \$5.63@5.69; March, \$5.64@5.66; April, \$5.67@5.68; May, \$5.69@5.70; June, \$5.73@5.75; July, \$5.79@5.80; August, \$5.88@5.89; September, \$5.92@5.94; October, \$5.88@5.90. Sales were: March, 2,100, \$5.66@5.65; April, 400, \$5.66; May, 2,700, \$5.70@5.69; July, 1,700, \$5.80@5.79; August, 300, \$5.88; September, 400, \$5.93@5.92; October, 800, \$5.89@5.88. Total sales, 8,400 bbls. Good off, \$5.45@5.51; off, \$5.30@5.46; winter, \$5.75@6.25; summer, \$5.85@6.25; prime crude, S. E., \$4.54@4.60; prime crude, valley, \$4.60@4.67; prime crude, Texas, \$4.54@4.60.

SEE PAGE 39 FOR FRIDAY'S MARKETS.

TRIBBLE & CO., Inc.

Brokers in
COTTONSEED PRODUCTS and
FERTILIZER MATERIALS
AUGUSTA, GEORGIA.

COTTONSEED OIL EXPORTS

Exports of cottonseed oil reported for the week up to March 13, 1912, for the period since September 1, 1911, and for the same period a year ago, were as follows:

Port.	From New York.			
	For week.	Since Sept. 1, 1911.	Same period, 1910-11.	
Aarhus, Denmark	—	25	—	
Aberdeen, Scotland	—	78	200	
Acajutla, Salvador	4	190	137	
Accra, W. Africa	—	160	—	
Alexandretta, Syria	—	18	—	
Alexandria, Egypt	—	3,896	1,083	
Algiers, Algeria	—	23	72	
Algoa Bay, Cape Colony	69	200	37	
Amapola, Honduras	—	19	5	
Amsterdam, Holland	—	545	—	
Ancona, Italy	—	2,139	1,535	
Antigua, W. I.	—	—	95	
Antilla, W. I.	—	50	—	
Antofagasta, Chile	—	5	—	
Antwerp, Belgium	453	5,081	961	
Arendal, Norway	—	50	—	
Arica, Chile	—	168	228	
Asuncion, Venezuela	—	17	10	
Auckland, N. Z.	—	780	93	
Aux Cayes, Haiti	—	4	9	
Azuay, W. I.	—	244	417	
Bahia, Brazil	—	409	142	
Bahia Blanca, A. R.	24	172	48	
Barbados, W. I.	37	511	321	
Beira, E. Africa	—	80	32	
Beirut, Syria	—	24	353	
Bergen, Norway	50	1,185	435	
Birkenhead, England	—	100	—	
Bordeaux, France	25	1,685	810	
Braila, Roumania	—	525	785	
Bremen, Germany	—	700	30	
Bristol, England	—	50	25	
Buenos Aires, Argentina	754	9,679	6,035	
Bukharest, Roumania	—	—	450	
Calbarien, Egypt	390	434	14	
Cairo, Egypt	—	962	2,162	
Cape Town, Africa	—	14	19	
Cardenas, Cuba	—	—	3	
Cartagena, Colombia	—	—	10	
Carupano, Venezuela	—	230	—	
Casablanca, Venezuela	—	25	—	
Cavella	—	476	533	
Cayenne, Fr. Guiana	—	19	—	
Ceara, Brazil	100	4,700	1,650	
Christiania, Norway	—	14	247	
Cienfuegos, Cuba	15	1,217	1,392	
Colon, Panama	475	7,702	12,807	
Constantinople, Turkey	—	75	—	
Constanta, Roumania	—	—	—	

TALLOW

and Greases

We are buyers at all times
Export business a specialty

ELBERT & CO.

Produce Exchange Bldg. New York
Members New York Produce Exchange

The Procter & Gamble Co.

REFINERS OF ALL GRADES OF

COTTONSEED OIL

Aurora, Prime Summer Yellow
Boreas, Prime Winter Yellow
Venus, Prime Summer White

Marigold Cooking Oil
Puritan Salad Oil
Jersey Butter Oil

Offices: CINCINNATI, O.

Cable Address:
PROCTER, CINCINNATI, U. S. A.

Refineries: { IVORYDALE, O.
PORT IVORY, N. Y.
KANSAS CITY, KAN.

ASPEGREN & CO.

Produce Exchange Building NEW YORK CITY

EXPORTERS BROKERS

ORDERS SOLICITED TO BUY OR SELL

COTTON SEED OIL

ON THE NEW YORK PRODUCE EXCHANGE FOR

SPOT AND FUTURE DELIVERY

WE ISSUE THE ONLY DAILY PRINTED MARKET LETTER ON COTTON SEED OIL IN THIS COUNTRY. SENT FREE OF CHARGE TO OUR REGULAR CUSTOMERS

WE ARE SELLING AGENTS FOR

THE PORTSMOUTH COTTON OIL REFG. CORP. OF PORTSMOUTH, VA. — AND — THE GULF & VALLEY C. O. COMPANY, LTD., OF NEW ORLEANS, LA.

WILL BE PLEASED TO QUOTE PRICES ON ALL GRADES OF REFINED COTTON SEED IN BARRELS OR LOOSE IN BUYERS OR SELLERS TANK CARS, F.O.B. REFINERY OR DELIVERED ANYWHERE IN THIS COUNTRY OR EUROPE.

Copenhagen, Denmark	12	6,012	2,850	Punta Arenas, C. R.	—	460	4	Rotterdam, Holland	14,000	96,131	2,040
Corinto, Nicaragua	5	65	59	Ravenna, Italy	—	775	1,325	Stavanger, Norway	—	1,040	1,020
Cork, Ireland	—	400	600	Rio Janeiro, Brazil	—	2,080	4,798	Tampico, Mexico	—	330	300
Cristobal, Panama	—	315	—	Rodosta, A. R.	—	655	175	Trieste, Austria	—	320	—
Cuenta, Colombia	—	3	—	Rosario, A. R.	—	666	19	Venice, Italy	—	500	—
Curacao, Leeward Islands	—	77	40	Rotterdam, Holland	457	30,040	18,369	Vera Cruz, Mexico	—	847	706
Danzig, Germany	—	39	—	St. Croix, W. I.	—	—	3	Total	16,780	179,304	27,380
Dedagatch, Turkey	—	1,520	740	St. John, N. P.	—	40	39				
Delagoa Bay, Africa	20	177	401	St. Kitts, W. I.	—	106	19				
Demerara, Br. Guiana	19	1,604	1,144	St. Thomas, W. I.	—	20	29				
Domineia, W. I.	—	62	—	Salonica, Turkey	—	3,208	2,223				
Drontheim, Norway	—	210	350	Sanchez, San Dom.	—	36	—				
Dublin, Ireland	100	2,400	1,675	San Domingo, San Dom.	—	364	41	Antwerp, Belgium	—	1,150	—
Dunedin, N. Z.	—	—	52	Santiago, Cuba	24	435	727	Bremen, Germany	445	915	—
Dunkirk, France	—	—	250	Santiago, Chile	—	68	—	Genoa, Italy	—	50	—
Falmouth, W. I.	—	—	7	Santos, Brazil	—	568	114	Hamburg, Germany	—	2,748	—
Flume, Austria	—	825	200	Savannah, Colombia	—	9	4	Havana, Cuba	—	95	—
Fredericksburg, Norway	35	105	—	Sekondi, Africa	—	9	—	Rotterdam, Holland	—	9,750	—
Galatz, Roumania	—	4,675	3,475	Smyrna, Turkey	—	1,497	3,263	Vera Cruz, Mexico	—	450	6,902
Gallipoli, Turkey	—	150	80	Southampton, England	—	1,170	700	Total	445	15,138	6,902
Genoa, Italy	1,881	18,501	24,650	Stavanger, Norway	—	25	—				
Gibraltar, Spain	—	100	269	Stettin, Germany	—	805	—				
Glasgow, Scotland	—	4,174	3,301	Stockholm, Sweden	50	375	500				
Gonaves, Haiti	—	—	3	Surinam, Dutch Guiana	—	998	25				
Gothenberg, Sweden	125	1,648	1,050	Sydney, Australia	2,373	2,694	45	From Baltimore.			
Grand Papo, I.	—	76	—	Syracuse, Sicily	—	—	—	Antwerp, Belgium	—	1,800	—
Grenada, W. I.	—	69	7	Tampico, Mexico	—	21	—	Bremerhaven, Germany	—	150	—
Guadeloupe, W. I.	—	1,238	1,751	Tangier, Morocco	—	6	—	Constanta, Roumania	—	50	—
Guantanamo, Cuba	—	—	21	Tonsberg, Norway	—	150	—	Constantinople, Turkey	—	650	—
Guayaquil, Ecuador	—	—	9	Trebizonde, Armenia	—	20	66	Hamburg, Germany	—	2,166	935
Hamburg, Germany	—	2,926	1,920	Trieste, Austria	—	13,069	4,229	Liverpool, England	—	150	100
Havana, Cuba	5	365	2,123	Trinidad, Island of	—	232	309	London, England	—	255	—
Hayre, France	—	7,952	2,545	Tripoli, Tripoli	—	10	50	Malta, Island of	—	175	—
Helsingfors, Finland	—	20	53	Tunaco, Colombia	—	88	—	Rotterdam, Holland	—	955	100
Horsens, Denmark	—	25	—	Tunis, Algeria	—	—	588	Total	—	6,351	1,135
Hull, England	80	665	—	Valetta, Maltese Island	—	175	—				
Iquique, Chile	—	94	260	Valparaiso, Chile	501	5,153	3,256				
Jamel, Haiti	—	—	26	Varna, Bulgaria	—	—	67	From Philadelphia.			
Jamaica, W. I.	—	—	11	Venice, Italy	—	20,194	18,215	Hamburg, Germany	—	180	379
Kavalya, Turkey	—	—	25	Vera Cruz, Mexico	—	193	402	Liverpool, England	—	3,048	—
Kingston, W. I.	68	3,120	1,896	Wellington, N. Z.	—	174	54	Rotterdam, Holland	—	435	—
Kobe, Japan	—	6	—	Yokohama, Japan	—	16	23	Total	—	3,663	379
Koenigsberg, Germany	—	145	—	Zanzibar, Zanzibar	—	47	—				
Kustondji, Roumania	—	2,875	2,800	Total	10,962	275,446	197,985				
La Guaira, Venezuela	—	16	8								
La Libertad, Salvador	—	4	—								
La Plata, A. R.	—	—	19								
Leghorn, Italy	475	5,323	6,690	From New Orleans.							
Leipsig, Germany	—	38	—	Antwerp, Belgium	50	8,935	650	Antwerp, Belgium	—	1,983	505
Leth, Scotland	—	50	25	Belfast, Ireland	—	280	125	Bremen, Germany	—	102	—
Limon, C. R.	—	297	—	Bremen, Germany	340	950	410	Cork, Ireland	—	50	—
Liverpool, England	202	28,143	8,266	Bristol, England	—	50	—	Hamburg, Germany	2,614	8,185	1,735
London, England	—	6,029	5,547	Christiania, Norway	—	0,160	10,929	Hayre, France	—	5,706	1,859
Lyttleton, N. Z.	—	54	—	Colon, Panama	—	62	—	Liverpool, England	1,166	16,838	12,797
Macoris, S. D.	—	601	948	Copenhagen, Denmark	—	925	700	London, England	806	2,439	203
Malmo, Sweden	—	350	50	Dunkirk, France	—	—	200	Manchester, England	—	51	—
Malta, Island of	—	1,790	2,353	Genoa, Italy	310	684	185	Rotterdam, Holland	—	28,259	10,092
Manchester, England	—	5,198	3,673	Glasgow, Scotland	—	2,525	855	Total	4,586	63,563	27,151
Manila, P. I.	—	9	—	Gothenberg, Sweden	—	800	600				
Maracaibo, Venezuela	—	9	—	Hamburg, Germany	—	17,421	2,595				
Marseilles, France	1,175	16,729	9,772	Havana, Cuba	—	1,039	122	Hamburg, Germany	750	4,945	600
Martinique, W. I.	342	3,039	2,608	Hayre, France	—	2,680	1,035	Liverpool, England	—	1,300	100
Massawa, Arabia	—	—	19	Hull, England	—	50	—	Rotterdam, Holland	—	6,365	100
Matanzas, W. I.	5	58	71	Kingston, W. I.	—	100	—	Total	750	12,610	800
Maunritius, W. I.	—	—	10	Liverpool, England	—	17,971	590				
Melbourne, Australia	—	167	75	London, England	250	13,686	2,302				
Mersina, Turkey	—	71	—	Manchester, England	—	2,071	1,100				
Monrovia, Africa	—	—	9	Manzanilla, Cuba	—	—	10				
Montego Bay, W. I.	—	52	58	Marseilles, France	1,650	4,725	350				
Monte Cristi, San Dom.	—	—	142	Port Limon, C. R.	—	60	—				
Montevideo, Uruguay	371	3,607	3,468	Progreso, Mexico	180	515	33				
Naples, Italy	215	4,063	4,425								
Newcastle, England	—	150	25								
Nuevitas, Cuba	—	19	9								
Nipe, Cuba	—	—	10								
Norrkoping, Sweden	—	60	—								
Oran, Algeria	—	1,482	264								
Panama, Panama	—	—	3								
Panderna, Asia	—	250	—								
Para, Brazil	—	38	—								
Paramaribo, Dutch Guiana	—	14	3								
Patras, Greece	—	325	—								
Pernambuco, Brazil	—	19	—								
Phillippeville, Algeria	—	—	97								
Piraeus, Greece	—	30	125								
Port Antonio, W. I.	—	61	71								
Port au Prince, W. I.	—	298	166								
Port Barrios, C. A.	4	44	19								
Port Limon, C. R.	—	222	347								
Port Maria, W. I.	—	—	18								
Port of Spain, W. I.	—	—	40								
Port Said, Egypt	—	392	300								
Porto Cortes, Honduras	—	7	—								
Preston, England	—	25	—								
Progreso, Mexico	—	—	68								
Puerto, Mexico	—	8	—								
Puerto Plata, S. D.	—	621	242								

SCIENTIFIC
OIL MILL MACHINERY

SEND FOR CATALOGUE

THE BAUER BROS. CO. FORMERLY THE FOOS MFG. CO.

ESTABLISHED 1878

SPRINGFIELD, OHIO, U.S.A.

Liverpool, England	6,460	250
London, England	375	300
Rotterdam, Holland	2,250	600
Total	3,205	1,075

From All Other Ports.

Canada	120	5,622
Liverpool, England	2,419	10
London, England	125	—
Manchester, England	75	—
Mexico (including overland) ..	1,914	33,119
Total	1,989	38,751

Recapitulation.

From New York	10,962	275,446	197,985
From New Orleans	16,780	179,304	27,380
From Galveston	445	15,158	6,902
From Baltimore	—	6,551	1,135
From Philadelphia	—	3,663	379
From Savannah	4,586	63,563	27,151
From Newport News	750	12,610	800
From Norfolk	3,205	28,467	1,675
From all other ports	1,989	36,874	38,751
Total	28,717	611,436	302,158

CRUSHERS TO HEAR OF DENMARK.

Dr. Andrew M. Soule, president of the State College of Agriculture at Athens, Ga., through Secretary P. D. McCarley, of the Cotton Seed Crushers' Association of Georgia, has extended an invitation to the members to attend the lecture given at the State College of Agriculture in Athens on May 2 by Minister Egan of Denmark, who will be the guest of the college on that date. Secretary McCarley has sent out this invitation to the members of the association, urging their attendance.

This series will be of special interest to the members of this association in view of the fact that the dairy herds of Denmark are fed a daily ration of cottonseed meal and hulls, much of which is supplied from the State of Georgia. Denmark is noted the world over for her dairying industry. It is expected that a large delegation of crushers will visit the agricultural college.

MEAT INSPECTION AND ABATTOIRS.

(Continued from page 21.)

The inspection is performed by a veterinarian, who receives a salary of \$1,200 a year. The following fees are charged for killing: Cattle, \$1.25 a head; hogs, sheep and calves, 75 cents each. The patron receives the hide, liver, heart, caul, tail and brain. Carcasses may be held in the cooler for 5 days and delivered to butcher shops or markets free of charge. For each additional day a charge of 10 cents is made.

Success of This First Enterprise.

According to the Mayor, Hon. E. H. McCuiston, the receipts from the operation of the abattoir for the first 6 months averaged \$701 a month, while the average expenses were \$562 a month, showing an average monthly profit of \$139. The receipts from the plant are expected to pay not only the running expenses but the interest on the bonds which were issued to raise money for the construction of the plant, and to provide a sinking fund with which to meet the bonds when they mature.

Mayor McCuiston has the following to say with regard to the abattoir and the circumstances leading up to the undertaking:

"Almost every person operating meat markets in the city maintained a separate slaughterhouse at which he slaughtered the animals sold at his market. The structures were rough plank; the location was usually in some thicket or in a swamp, and immediately surrounding each of the houses hogs were kept for the purpose of destroying the offal and waste from slaughtered animals.

"These pens, being removed from the city, the only water used was ordinarily from a

pool on the premises or a shallow well. In either case it was about as filthy as it could be. During the summer season flies were about the premises in untold millions, and as soon as the animals were slaughtered they would rise up from the dump heaps and cover the carcasses. The odor naturally, of course, was terrific, and, indeed, the whole surroundings were such that it appeared to us that meat slaughtered under such conditions was not at all fit for food.

"We tried for two years to induce the butchers to form a stock company and build an abattoir and reduction plant, operate it themselves, allowing the city to furnish an inspector only; but on account of jealousy and business rivalry this could not be done. The city then decided to undertake the work.

"It is the purpose of the city to operate the plant without a profit. We have made charges which are supposed to cover the items of operation, insurance, interest and sinking fund for bonds, and allow 10 per cent. for repairs. The total operating expense is about \$400 per month, outside of fuel. The inspector who inspects at the abattoir is also the inspector of markets, grocery stores, confectioneries, dairy herds and dairy products, and the fees for all these inspections are turned into the abattoir fund, and in that way aid in keeping not only the prices of slaughter and cold storage down to the minimum, but also aid in keeping all inspection fees down to the point where they are not a burden in any portion of our sanitary field.

"Our plan is that all animals slaughtered for the local markets shall be brought to the municipal plant, and there undergo first a live inspection by a thoroughly competent inspector, after which they are slaughtered and then undergo the dead inspection. The rules governing the inspection are the same as observed by inspectors of the National government in the packing plants of the country."

Public Slaughterhouse at Nashville, Tenn.

In Nashville, Tenn., there is a public slaughterhouse owned by a corporation, the stock in which is held by a number of local meat dealers. This is a well-constructed brick building costing about \$75,000. The plant has a daily capacity of 100 cattle, 300 hogs, and 100 sheep. The inspections are made by a veterinarian in the employ of the city Board of Health. The charges for slaughtering are 75 cents a head for cattle, 25 cents for calves and 15 cents for sheep and hogs. The association pays the owners of the animals for the hides, tallow, grease and offal, these products being sold each month to the highest bidder. The city laws of Nashville require that all fresh meats sold in the city shall be from either city or government inspected carcasses.

(To be continued.)

PACKERS' TRIAL AT CHICAGO.

(Concluded from page 15.)

of "not guilty," as well as the motion to strike out all evidence of actions prior to September, 1907, the beginning of the period covered by the indictment.

On the other hand, the motion of the government to admit exhibits which had been held in abeyance until the government had its case connected up was allowed, on the theory that the documents passed in the due course of business between persons interested in the beef department of Armour & Company.

Judge Carpenter based his decision on the legal principles of the case, stating that the facts were for the jury to decide. The essential ingredients of the charge, according to the ruling, had been proved. The burden of the proof, he said, was with the government, but it had met the legal requirements of the case, and it was now a question of fact for the jury to decide.

Judge Carpenter, in his decision, said:

"In disposing of this motion it seems best to me to announce only fundamental rules

of law, making no analysis of the evidence, and not referring specifically to what inferences may or may not be drawn from it. The arguments of defendants' counsel involve a dissection of the evidence on a basis that, in my view, is not sound in a charge of conspiracy. Taken apart, any complicated machine is harmless and useful only as junk. Assemble those parts and you may have a powerful device to accomplish the design of its maker.

"The exclusion of any hypothesis other than that of guilt is not as to one of the separate parts alone, but as to the connected whole, if one is shown. And the hypothesis of innocence must be at least as reasonable and just as the hypothesis of guilt before the case may be taken from the jury. The hypothesis of innocence is not to be based alone upon accidents or things possible but improbable.

United States Must Establish Charge.

"It has been urged that nothing has been brought home to the defendants in this case; that they were officers of the corporations, and had no actual knowledge of, and did not participate in the things charged in the indictment. The obvious answer, it seems to me, is that it is the business itself of these big corporations that is a part of the wrong charged, and not a detail of the business.

"The proof tends to show that a general and strikingly similar plan had been evolved in each one of these great houses: a plan which was an integral and essential feature of the beef department. The things done were not mistakes or officious efforts of underlings. They related to the life and breadth of the whole business.

"The Court cannot be blind to what every one else may see. An exposition of the law ought to exhibit at least as much appreciation of the ordinary affairs of life as is vouchsafed to the average citizen. It is absurd to suppose that the directing minds and guiding hands of these enormous businesses did not know what was being done. That which was done involved a vital business principle, and under such circumstances it is not unjust to charge home actual knowledge and participation, even, to the highest officials.

"Of course the government must establish its charge that an offense was committed during the period covered by the statute of limitations, but the conduct of the parties prior to the indictment may be shown, either as tending to prove an offense long ago begun and continuing to the time of indictment, or as illustrating or explaining their conduct at the later date."

Other Motions Which Were Denied.

On Wednesday other motions made by packers' counsel were denied by the Court, while the government's motion to admit more documents was granted. A summary of the additional motions of packers' attorneys which were denied is as follows:

To discharge Edward Morris, president, and Louis H. Hyman, manager of the beef department of Morris & Co., because the indictment named Morris & Co. of New Jersey instead of Morris & Co. of Maine, as the corporation handling the fresh meat branch of the business.

To strike from the record the government's statistical exhibits showing the number of cattle purchased and killed by the companies controlled by the defendants between 1902 and 1910.

To strike from the record testimony in reference to the purchase of stock in Schwarzschild & Sulzberger Company and the New York Butchers' Dressed Meat Company by Edward Tilden.

To strike from the record the minutes of the directors' meetings of the National Packing Company.

To strike from the record the testimony of six government witnesses.

Packers' counsel then went into conference concerning the plan of presenting the defense to the jury.

After their decision not to present any testimony for the defense, court was adjourned until Monday.

HIDES AND SKINS

(DAILY HIDE AND LEATHER MARKET)

Chicago.

PACKER HIDES.—The market rules rather quiet again and no further business of account is noted with the situation unchanged and pronounced strength shown in all kinds of branded hides, and prices easy on native varieties. The packers are talking an improvement in the prospects for general business, and believe that with better quality April hides to be available before long they will be able to work off such accumulations as exist of February and March native hides along with these, but in branded hides they have no cause for anxiety as these are mostly well cleaned up to the end of March. The receipts of cattle are somewhat larger than expected, and the packers have reduced bids on cattle. The falling off in the kill of cattle since January 1 has not been as much as was expected. Native steers are quoted nominally on the basis of last sales at from 15¼¢ to 15½¢, as to salting, etc., with one recent sale of two cars of early January at 15½¢, as previously noted, and another transaction involving 5,000 early Februarys at 15¼¢, also noted previously. Unless the big sole leather tanners come to the rescue, however, and take the late February and March native steers, there is liable to be a large accumulation of these carried over into spring, as the regular tanners of these are leaving them alone. Texas steers continue strong at 15¼¢ to 15½¢, for heavies, 15¢, for lights and 14¼¢ to 14½¢, for extremes, with the last sale of February and early March heavies at 15½¢, as noted on Tuesday. Butt brands are firm at 14¼¢, as per last sales, and some lots held at 15¢, are not taken. Colorados are in small supply and firm at 14¼¢, with no further trading effected in these. Branded cows are strong, and mostly sold ahead, with quotations nominal at 14¼¢ to 14½¢. Native cows have been fairly active of late, as per the sales of different lots previously noted, amounting to about 13,000 in all, but no further transactions are reported, and the market, if anything, is firmer on lights than on heavy weights. Last sales of both heavy and light cows were at 14½¢ to 14¾¢. Native bulls are nominal at 12¼¢ to 13¢, and branded bulls at 10¾¢ to 11¢, with outside rates asked.

Later.—Four cars of February-March butt brands have sold at 14¾¢, also two cars of February native steers at 15¼¢, equivalent to f. o. b.

Later.—One packer sold about 5,000 January and February light native cows at 14½¢, and including his entire March salting from Northern points. Some packers are talking 14½¢, as bottom on light cows, and are asking 14¾¢, for heavy cows. February native steers are nominally held at 15½¢.

COUNTRY HIDES.—Some large Eastern tanners are reported to be bearish, which is taken as an indication that these operators are in need of hides again and are possibly trying to break the market somewhat preparatory to making purchases. There are rumors that Boston tanners made purchases last week in the Northwest of extremes, mostly 25@50 lbs., at 13½¢, selected, f. o. b. shipping points, and also that Western tanners, mostly Milwaukee, got a good supply of Southwestern hides, running mostly seconds, on a basis of less than present prices here. Dealers are reporting a small slaughter at outside points,

which they say offsets the rather slow demand at present, but as indicated in late transactions, the market at outside points is easier than in Chicago. Buffs are quotable here at 13¢, as per last sales, but it is reported that in the last sale of 5,000 45-lb. and up hides, that included heavy cows, the sellers included some fall hides in order to secure this price. No late receipts are reported sold, however, under 13¢. In the sales noted yesterday, however, of buffs at outside Western points, 12¾¢, was accepted for 40@60 lbs. late receipts, and 13¢, for prior to January 1, but f. o. b. shipping points. Heavy cows are not as firm as buffs, and although 13¢, was the last price reported here, buyers say that one lot of late receipts is offered at 12¾¢, and in some recent sales at outside Western points less than a car sold at 12½¢, f. o. b. shipping points, including fall. Extremes are steady at 14¢, for regular late receipts, and up to 14¼¢, for choice lots including fall takeoff and mostly No. 1s. Poor lots, mostly No. 2s, might be obtained at 13¾¢. Heavy steers are nominal at 13@13¼¢, for late receipts, with few sales effected of late. Bulls are in small supply, and rule at 10¾¢ to 11¼¢, as to average weight and salting, etc. Branded hides are firmer at late quotations, and supplies are mostly well sold up.

DRY HIDES.—Short trim sole leather weights firm 22@22½¢, and light weights 24@24½¢.

CALFSKINS.—Two cars of Chicago cities sold at 18¼¢. The market is firm, and for stock ahead outside prices are asked. Packers 18½¢, Chicago cities 18¼¢ to 18½¢, outside cities 18@18½¢, and countries 17@17½¢. Kips range 14@15¢, and some packers holding at 15½¢.

SHEEPSKINS.—The market continues strong, but no further large sales are noted since the 30,000 lot noted yesterday. Advices from New Zealand state that skins have advanced there from 2@3 shillings per dozen. A car or so of packer lambs sold at \$1.60, and another lot of lambs brought \$1.65, as noted yesterday. Heavy sheep, 12 lbs. and up, sold at \$1.75. Outside city packers are selling at \$1.45 to \$1.65, and countries from \$1.15 to \$1.35.

New York.

DRY HIDES.—There are no new developments in common varieties, and trading is restricted on account of the scarcity of offerings. There is practically nothing in stock here, but there are some fresh arrivals of Central Americans, etc., which will probably be soon taken. The River Plate market continues firm, and there are very few offerings being made here of these. Some cabled offerings of Buenos Ayres ask 23½¢, but no sales have been reported of these at over 23¢, and most tanners are not willing to bid this price. There is a report that a strike has started in among the dock men, etc., at Montevideo. China hides are quoted at 11½¢ to 11¾¢, c. i. f., and some recent sales were reported made here at 11½¢. Calcutta buffaloes are quoted at 7¾¢, for Bazaar slaughters, but no sales are noted of these.

WET SALTED HIDES.—The market on River Plate frigorifico steers has developed a weaker tone, probably owing to the fact that the winter season is starting in there now,

and hides are running longer haired, etc. One cable on the Sansinena sale states that 4,000 steers sold at 16 13/16¢, and 2,000 cows at 15½¢, both including commissions, and another cable gives the price on the steers at 16½¢, and the cows the same at 15½¢. It is uncertain where these hides are going as one cable states they are for America and another that they are for Europe, and they may have been bought by an international house and be for either destination. A week ago the Sansinena steers brought 16 15/16¢ to 17¢, and a fortnight ago the Sansinena steers sold at 15½¢, showing a weakening on the steers but a stronger tone on the cows. No change is reported in Mexican coast hides or Havanans.

CITY PACKER HIDES.—The market has advanced again here on branded hides, and one packer has sold 2,100 March salting butt brands at 14¼¢, which is ¼¢ better than was last obtained for these, and is ½¢ higher than sales of February butt brands a while ago. No March Colorados are reported moved as yet, and native steers continue in large supply and neglected.

COUNTRY HIDES.—The market is rather quiet, and few sales of any account are noted, but some dealers are feeling slightly firmer, and a bid of 12¾¢, selected was refused for a car of Pennsylvania buffs, which is held at 13¢. A car of New York State 50-lb. and up cows is offered at 13¢, selected, but not taken. In fact there are quite a number of offerings of buffs and heavy cows by Pennsylvania, Ohio, Michigan and Indiana dealers at 13¢, which are not taken here, but the total supplies are moderate. A car of Ohio late receipt heavy bulls is reported sold at 10¾¢, but a bid of 11¢, was refused for a car of Indiana mostly fall bulls. New York State and Canadian hides are unchanged at 12@12½¢, flat for little lots, 12¼¢ to 12½¢, flat for car lots of 45 lbs. and up, and 12½¢ to 12¾¢, flat for straight car lots of 25 lbs. and up.

CALFSKINS.—The market rules firm but quiet in the absence of offerings of account. New York cities are quoted nominally at \$1.62½¢ to \$1.65, \$2.05 to \$2.07½ and \$2.40 to \$2.45, with no offerings reported under outside prices, and inside figures last paid for sizable lots. Some outside cities are held up to \$1.50, \$2 and \$2.30, but no sales are noted here at these rates, and one Pennsylvania dealer sold his March collections at \$1.45, \$1.95 and \$2.25. Country skins are held up to \$1.45, \$1.95 and \$2.20. Small lots last sold here at 5¢, less.

HORSE HIDES.—One lot of 300 Pennsylvania whole hides, mixed countries and cities, sold at \$4.15, and another lot of a few hundred smaller renderers' hides sold at \$4.25. Some sample lots of mixed fronts have sold at \$3.25, but no car lots reported sold yet over \$3.20.

European.

There is not much trading reported in either hides or calfskins, as most tanners' ideas here are below asking rates. At recent smaller auctions in Europe prices have shown little change or within 1 per cent. or so from the last Paris and Berlin sales. Some small sales of Swiss plump steers are reported at 18¢, and 18¼¢, c. i. f. here.

PURITAN PARCHMENT PLEASES PARTICULAR PEOPLE

A High Grade Paper for Wholesale or Retail Trade

Wrappers—Tube Liners—or Circles—Printed or Plain

THE WEST CARROLLTON PARCHMENT CO.

DAYTON, O.

Chicago Section

Motion denied! Why? You're a packer, ain't you? Nuff sed!

Swift & Company's sales of fresh beef in Chicago for the week ending March 9, 1912, averaged 9.24 cents per pound.

The perpetuum mobile is accomplished. In other words, the investigators are now investigating the investigation of investigators.

It is not a new discovery, but simply put in a new light when Mr. Simmons says that an overabundance of lawyers is a curse to the business of the country.

Sulzberger & Sons Company has declared a regular quarterly dividend of 1 3/4 per cent. on preferred stock, payable April 1. Books close March 15 and reopen April 1.

It is reported that quite a sum was realized from selling the "uxtry" on Tuesday evening announcing that the "Court Rules Against Packers." That line sounds familiar.

We have the North and South Poles now, and the fish pole in the summer time, while the East and West Poles live behind the Yards. This completes the whole pole family.

One more act has ended; the curtain has dropped to rise once more; the scene is set and the actors are ready for the culmination of the plot in the farce entitled "The Packers' Trial."

There will be no extension of the fire limits to include the Yards on the South Side. The limits remain as they were before, extending south to the Illinois and Michigan canal.

"A third cup of coffee? No. Positively not! I never drink three cups—that is, not in succession!" And then he nudged his

host surreptitiously under the table, which meant "Make me take it."

Frederick Hirsch, a member of the house of M. Waixel & Company, manufacturers of sausage casing on Fulton street, Chicago, died last week of heart disease. He was in the harness up to the last, and died in his office.

The calculation of the speed of the devil can now be easily accomplished, since the Great Northern wreck at Devil's Lake. Said train, bound for Chicago, was smashed at 9.10, sixteen miles from the lake, going 40 miles per hour. What will be the aforesaid speed?

Those creamery men are certainly a wise lot. The price of Chicago's milk shall be raised because it sold too low last summer. Therefore, and because Adam got his Sunday suit for almost nothing, cotton and wool should fetch attractive prices during the present century.

It's all off with saccharine now. Pure sugar is the watchword. This helps the sugar industry, the cane and beet planters, and incidentally the fertilizer manufacturer, who must buy his tankage and bone from the packing industry, who also use large quantities of sugar. A piece of useful crop rotation, so to speak.

A shipment of mutton was spoiled through delays in transit, and this claim was handed to the railroad: "May the Lord of love and the Lord above look down on this leg of mutton; it once was sweet and fit to eat, but now it's very rotten!" The claim agent being a poet himself, the claim was allowed. Moral: Study your customer.

Old Doc Wily, of long-distance farming fame, is diversifying along sociological lines at present, as witnesseth his saying before some women's club that "we are rapidly approaching a state when we will be facing a mob in the streets instead of justice in a court of law." Why the mobs? Wonder if high cost of foods due to enforcement of Wily theories might breed mobs?

THE SUPPLY OF FEEDING CATTLE.

A singular situation confronts cattle feeders. At the very time when years of improvement through pure-bred bulls should be reflected by an increased proportion of high-class young steers for feeding purposes, the character of the thin steers distributed at central markets actually shows deterioration. The wave of improved beef blood swept over American from East to West, bearing on its crest a wealth of desirable cattle and leaving in its wake a motley array of scrubs and cross-breds.

Extensive cornbelt breeders of half a century ago are the feeders of today. They have relegated the local breeding interests to farmers with small herds for family use, and these have vacillated between scrub, beef and dairy type until their calves are generally of little use in the feedlot. Now the breeders of the Far West are turning feeders. A rapidly expanding Pacific coast outlet for beef furnishes a ready market for hay-fed steers which a decade ago would have come East in thin condition.

The wave of beef cattle breeding has reached the Western coast and stopped. It may spread out among the parched hills of Mexico after the insurrection is crushed, or it may envelop the long-winter region of Canada. But these are inhospitable sections compared with those which have already been covered. Like any other wave this one may be expected to ebb and spread out evenly. Instead of a concentration of breeding operations in a narrow belt, they will cover the entire country.

From East to West this country is adapted to breeding cattle, and records prove it. Cattle feeding is equally successful. A brief survey of the widely scattered locations of pure-bred herds of beef cattle is sufficient to indicate how an era of combined farm breeding and feeding may gradually supersede the old regime. Coarse feed must be used, fertility saved and labor distributed throughout the year. Cattle, hardy and but little subject to disease, occupy a natural and necessary place in this scheme of an economical, permanent agriculture.—Breeder's Gazette.

ICE! ICE!! ICE!!!

BILLS CUT IN HALF

No more stale trimmings. It's a double profit, because the ice serves a double purpose. An automatic ice saver that gives a dry and very cold air without chemicals or machinery. The cost is so trifling that every butcher should investigate the

AUTOMATIC ICE SAVER

By Writing or Visiting the

Hardware Utilities Co.

At 68-70 Hudson Street

Hoboken, N. J.

DAVID I. DAVIS & CO.

ARCHITECTS and ENGINEERS
Manhattan Building, CHICAGO, ILL.

**Designers of Packing Plants
Cold Storage and Warehouses**

G. M. BRILL. F. A. LINDBERG. H. C. GARDNER.

BRILL & GARDNER
ENGINEERS

Mechanical, Electrical Architectural
Specialties: Packing Plants Cold Storage,
Manufacturing Plants, Power Installations,
Investigations.
1134 Marquette Bldg. CHICAGO

Packinghouse Engineers

Consult us if you are contemplating the
construction or remodeling of a packing-
house or abattoir.

William R. Perrin & Company, Chicago, U.S.A.

WM. HOOTON & CO.

Brokers and Commission Merchants
Packing House and Cotton Seed Products
923 Postal Telegraph Building, Chicago
Members Chicago Board of Trade, American
Meat Packers' Association, Interstate Cotton
Seed Crushers & National Fertilizer Association.

Satisfy Your Trade

Buy Morris & Company Boned and Fatted Hams

ROLLED READY FOR BOILING

Also Manufacturers of the Celebrated Supreme Brand
Boiled Hams. The Ham with a Supreme Flavor
When Ordering Specify this Brand. It's Always Safe to Say "Supreme"

Morris & Company

CHICAGO

KANSAS CITY

E. ST. LOUIS

OKLAHOMA CITY

ST. JOSEPH

WHY SELL YOUR TANKAGE and BONE UNGROUND?

GET FULL VALUE FOR THESE PRODUCTS

—A—

WILLIAMS GRINDER

WILL TURN YOUR MATERIAL OUT AT ITS

HIGHEST VALUE

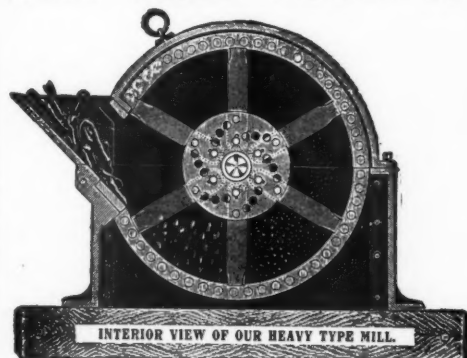
Also Grinds Shells, Cracklings, Etc., for Poultry Food

Manufactured and Licensed under 87 separate and distinct Patents

WRITE FOR BULLETIN No. 9

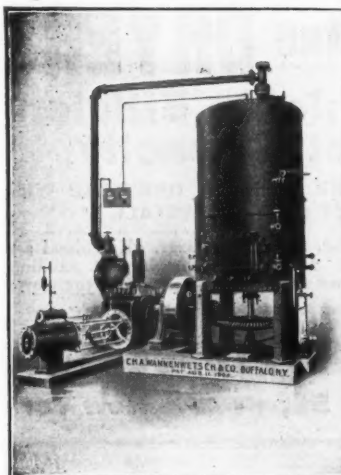
THE WILLIAMS PATENT CRUSHER & PULVERIZER CO.

WORKS: 2701 No. Broadway, ST. LOUIS, MO. GENERAL SALES OFFICE: Old Colony Bldg., CHICAGO
SAN FRANCISCO OFFICE: 347 Monadnock Bldg.



INTERIOR VIEW OF OUR HEAVY TYPE MILL.

1,700 MACHINES NOW IN USE.



TRIED AND TRUE

THE WELL KNOWN

WANNENWETSCH SYSTEM

COMBINATION

SANITARY RENDERING AND DRYING
APPARATUS

MANUFACTURED BY

C. H. A. WANNENWETSCH & CO.

INVENTORS AND SOLE OWNERS

DESIGNING AND CONSULTING
ENGINEERS

BUFFALO, N. Y., U. S. A.
WRITE FOR PARTICULARS

CHICAGO LIVESTOCK

RECEIPTS.

	Cattle, Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday, March 4.....	18,621 1,178	50,800	31,023
Tuesday, March 5.....	6,180 4,821	23,619	22,437
Wednesday, March 6.....	19,271 3,003	38,213	19,875
Thursday, March 7.....	7,534 2,888	31,496	24,064
Friday, March 8.....	2,080 614	19,441	7,412
Saturday, March 9.....	91 12	10,515	505

Total last week.....	53,777 13,116	174,093	105,336
Previous week.....	46,771 8,145	181,932	112,168
Cor. week, 1911.....	46,943 10,284	149,158	78,518
Cor. week, 1910.....	54,482 6,743	86,101	53,214

SHIPMENTS.

Monday, March 4.....	5,635 122	15,571	8,633
Tuesday, March 5.....	1,580 108	6,962	6,043
Wednesday, March 6.....	5,413 109	11,522	1,894
Thursday, March 7.....	4,327 126	9,638	2,358
Friday, March 8.....	3,016 49	8,072	3,036
Saturday, March 9.....	283	4,711	442

Total last week.....	29,293 574	56,476	22,406
Previous week.....	21,290 448	62,663	25,071
Cor. week, 1911.....	23,398 619	44,990	9,930
Cor. week, 1910.....	23,495 298	31,393	11,802

CHICAGO TOTAL RECEIPTS LIVESTOCK.

	Cattle, Hogs.	Sheep.
Year to March 9, 1912.....	57,277 250,918	117,462
Same period, 1911.....	67,507 205,625	108,927

Combined receipts of hogs at eleven points:

Week ending March 9, 1912.....	563,000
Previous week.....	527,000
Year ago.....	486,000
Two years ago.....	312,000
Total year to date.....	6,229,000

Receipts at six points (Chicago, Kansas City, Omaha, St. Louis, St. Joseph, Sioux City) as follows:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Week to March 9, 1912.....	126,900	471,500	203,800
Week ago.....	117,600	446,500	235,500
Year ago.....	139,600	378,500	181,900
Two years ago.....	140,500	248,100	130,500

CHICAGO PACKERS' HOG SLAUGHTER.

Week ending March 9, 1912:	
Armour & Co.....	27,000
Swift & Co.....	22,500
S. & S. Co.....	18,700
Morris & Co.....	10,300
Anglo-American.....	5,500
Boyd-Lundham.....	4,400
Hammond Co.....	2,600
Western P. Co.....	6,500
Boore & Co.....	1,200
Roberts & Oake.....	1,600
Miller & Hart.....	2,600
Independent P. Co.....	4,900
Brennan P. Co.....	2,700
Others.....	13,500

Totals.....	126,800
Previous week.....	134,600
1911.....	109,600
1910.....	55,900
Total year to date.....	1,520,000
Same period last year.....	1,173,000

WEEKLY AVERAGE PRICE OF LIVESTOCK.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.	Lambs.
This week.....	\$7.10	\$6.50	\$4.90	\$6.75
Previous week.....	6.90	6.40	4.25	6.20
Cor. week, 1911.....	6.30	7.03	4.35	6.10
Cor. week, 1910.....	6.90	10.42	7.40	9.10
Cor. week, 1909.....	6.25	6.69	5.15	7.45

CATTLE.

Good to prime steers.....	\$7.50@8.85
Fair to good steers.....	6.25@7.50
Common to fair steers.....	5.00@6.25
Interior killers.....	4.00@5.00
Fair to fancy yearlings.....	6.50@8.40
Good to choice cows.....	4.40@6.25
Canner bulls.....	2.50@3.00
Common to good calves.....	4.50@7.50
Good to choice vealers.....	7.50@8.25
Heavy calves.....	4.25@5.50
Feeding calves.....	4.45@6.25
Stockers.....	3.25@5.25
Common to choice feeders.....	5.00@6.25
Medium to good beef cows.....	3.50@4.00

Common to good cutters.....	3.00@3.75
Inferior to good canners.....	2.75@3.25
Fair to choice helters.....	4.25@6.50
Butcher bulls.....	4.85@6.25
Bologna bulls.....	4.00@4.75

HOGS.

Prime heavy butchers, 240 to 300 lbs.....	\$6.80 @6.95
Choice butchers, 200 to 250 lbs.....	6.75 @6.92½
Fair to good butchers.....	6.72½ @6.90
Fair to good heavy packing.....	6.65 @6.85
Light mixed, 180 lbs. and up.....	6.67½ @6.80
Choice light, 180 to 100 lbs.....	6.70 @6.90
Pigs, 100 to 130 lbs.....	5.50 @6.00
Pigs, 110 lbs. and under.....	4.50 @5.50
Boars, according to weight.....	2.50 @3.50
*Stags, 300 lbs. and over.....	6.65 @7.00

*All stags subject to 80 lbs. dockage.

SHEEP.

Native lambs.....	\$5.50@7.40
Fed lambs.....	6.25@7.15
Cull lambs.....	4.25@5.25
Native yearlings.....	4.90@6.25
Native ewes.....	3.25@5.25
Native wethers.....	4.50@5.50
Fed wethers.....	4.50@5.75
Fed ewes.....	3.50@5.25
Fed yearlings.....	5.00@6.25
Breeding ewes.....	3.25@5.00
Colorado fed lambs.....	6.50@7.50

CHICAGO PROVISION MARKET

Range of Prices.

SATURDAY, MARCH 9, 1912.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
PORK—(Per bbl.)—				
May.....	\$15.70	\$15.95	\$15.67½	\$15.95
July.....	16.10	16.20	15.97½	16.20
September.....	16.35	16.45	16.20	16.45
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
May.....	9.30	9.37½	9.27½	9.37½
July.....	9.47½	9.55	9.45	9.55
September.....	9.67½	9.75	9.65	9.70
RIBS—(Boxed, 25c. more than loose)—				
May.....	8.75	8.82½	8.75	8.82½
July.....	8.85	8.90	8.82½	8.90
September.....	9.02½	9.07½	9.00	9.07½

MONDAY, MARCH 11, 1912.

PORK—(Per bbl.)—				
May.....	15.87½	16.00	15.87½	15.92½
July.....	16.10	16.25	16.10	16.20
September.....	16.40	16.50	16.35	16.45
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
May.....	9.32½	9.40	9.32½	9.40
July.....	9.47½	9.50	9.47½	9.50
September.....	9.67½	9.80	9.67½	9.80
RIBS—(Boxed, 25c. more than loose)—				
May.....	8.80	8.87½	8.80	8.87½
July.....	8.85	8.97½	8.85	8.95
September.....	9.07½	9.17½	9.07½	9.15

TUESDAY, MARCH 12, 1912.

PORK—(Per bbl.)—				
May.....	15.95	16.02½	15.85	15.92½
July.....	16.25	16.30	16.12½	16.22½
September.....	16.55	16.55	16.40	16.50
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
May.....	9.40	9.42½	9.37½	9.40
July.....	9.57½	9.60	9.52½	9.60
September.....	9.80	9.80	9.75	9.80
RIBS—(Boxed, 25c. more than loose)—				
May.....	8.90	8.92½	8.85	8.90
July.....	9.00	9.02½	8.92½	8.97½
September.....	9.17½	9.17½	9.12½	9.17½

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 13, 1912.

PORK—(Per bbl.)—				
May.....	16.00	16.07½	15.95	15.97½
July.....	16.35	16.37½	16.25	16.25
September.....	16.55	16.02½	16.32½	16.32½
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
May.....	9.45	9.52½	9.42½	9.42½
July.....	9.65	9.70	9.62½	9.62½
September.....	9.85	9.87½	9.82½	9.82½
RIBS—(Boxed, 25c. more than loose)—				
May.....	8.97½	9.00	8.92½	8.92½
July.....	9.65	9.10	9.02½	9.02½
September.....	9.22½	9.30	9.22½	9.22½

THURSDAY, MARCH 14, 1912.

PORK—(Per bbl.)—				
May.....	16.00	16.05	15.95	16.05
July.....	16.25	16.35	16.22½	16.32½
September.....	16.50	16.60	16.52½	16.60
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
May.....	9.42½	9.42½	9.40	9.42½
July.....	9.60	9.62½	9.57½	9.60
September.....	9.85	9.85	9.75	9.80
RIBS—(Boxed, 25c. more than loose)—				
May.....	8.95	8.97½	8.92½	8.95
July.....	9.02½	9.05	9.00	9.05
September.....	9.25	9.25	9.20	9.22½

FRIDAY, MARCH 15, 1912.

PORK—(Per bbl.)—				
May.....	16.05	16.10	15.87½	16.02½
July.....	16.40	16.40	16.20	16.32½
September.....	16.65	16.70	16.47½	16.62½
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
May.....	9.47½	9.47½	9.35	9.37½
July.....	9.62½	9.62½	9.52½	9.57
September.....	9.82½	9.82½	9.70	9.75
RIBS—(Boxed, 25c. more than loose)—				
May.....	9.00	9.00	8.90	8.92½
July.....	9.07½	9.10	9.00	9.05
September.....	9.27½	9.27½	9.20	9.25

†Bld. ‡Asked.

CHICAGO RETAIL FRESH MEATS.

(Corrected weekly by Terry & Son, 41st and Halsted Streets.)

Native Rib Roast.....	20	@24
Native Sirloin Steaks.....	16	@25
Native Porterhouse Steaks.....	25	@35
Native Pot Roasts.....	12½	@15
Rib Roasts from light cattle.....	12½	@15
Beef Stew.....	10	@12½
Boneless Corned Briskets, Native.....	14	@14
Corned Ribs.....	10	@10
Corned Flanks.....	16	@20
Round Steaks.....	14	@16
Round Roasts.....	14	@16
Shoulder Steaks.....	10	@12½
Shoulder Roasts.....	10	@12½
Shoulder Neck End, Trimmed.....	12½	@14
Roller Roast.....	12½	@14

Lamb.

Hind Quarters, fancy.....	16	@16
Fore Quarters, fancy.....	12½	@12½
Legs, fancy.....	10	@20
Stew.....	10	@12½
Chops, shoulder, per lb.....	14	@16
Chops, rib and loin, per lb.....	20	@25
Chops, Frenched, each.....	12½	@12½

Mutton.

Legs.....	12½	@12½
Stew.....	10	@10
Shoulders.....	10	@12½
Hind Quarters.....	10	@12½
Fore Quarters.....	10	@10
Rib and Loin Chops.....	16	@16
Shoulder Chops.....	12½	@12½

Pork.

Pork Loin.....	14	@14
Pork Chops.....	14	@14
Pork Shoulders.....	11	@11
Pork Tenders.....	35	@35
Pork Butts.....	12½	@12½
Spare Ribs.....	12½	@12½
Hocks.....	10	@10
Pigs' Heads.....	8	@8
Leaf lard.....	12½	@12½

Veal.

Hind Quarters.....	16	@18
Fore Quarters.....	12	@14
Legs.....	20	@22
Breasts.....	12½	@15
Shoulders.....	14	@16
Cutlets.....	25	@28
Rib and Loin Chops.....	10	@20

Butchers' Offal.

Suet.....	5	@5
Tallow.....	4½	@4½
Bones, per cwt.....	17	@17
Calfskins, 8 to 15 lbs.....	17	@17
Calfskins, under 8 lbs. (deacon's).....	65	@65
Klips.....	13	@13

**AUTOMATIC
IMPROVED**

TANKAGE PRESSES AND DRYERS

**Economical Efficient
Great Capacity**

**SAVING IN LABOR ALONE IN ONE YEAR WILL
OFFSET COST TO INSTALL**

For Tankage, Blood, Bone, Fertilizer, all Animal and
Vegetable Matter. Installed in the largest packing-
houses, fertilizer and fish reduction plants in the world.

Send for Catalogue T. B.

American Process Co.

68 William St., - - New York

Veal.



CHICAGO MARKET PRICES

WHOLESALE FRESH MEATS.

Carcass Beef.

Good native steers	11 1/2 @ 12 1/2
Native steers, medium	10 @ 10 1/2
Heifers, good	10 @ 10 1/2
Cows	7 1/2 @ 8 1/2
Hind Quarters, choice	@ 13
Fore Quarters, choice	@ 9

Beef Cuts.

Cow Chucks	6 1/2 @ 7 1/2
Steer Chucks	8 @ 8 1/2
Boneless Chucks	@ 8 1/2
Medium Plates	@ 6 1/2
Steer Plates	@ 7
Cow Rounds	8 1/2 @ 9
Steer Rounds	10 @ 11
Cow Loins	10 @ 13 1/2
Steer Loins, Heavy	@ 24
Beef Tenderloins, No. 1	@ 28
Beef Tenderloins, No. 2	@ 26
Strip Loins	@ 9
Shoulder Butts	@ 12
Shoulder Clods	@ 9
Rolls	10 1/2 @ 11
Rump Butts	8 1/2 @ 11 1/2
Trimblings	@ 7
Shank	@ 5
Cow Ribs, Common, Light	8 @ 9
Cow Ribs, Heavy	@ 12 1/2
Steer Ribs, Light	@ 10
Steer Ribs, Heavy	@ 12 1/2
Loin Ends, steer, native	@ 11 1/2
Loin Ends, cow	@ 9
Hanging Tenderloins	@ 12
Flank Steak	@ 12
Hind Shanks	@ 4 1/2

Beef Offal.

Brains, each	@ 6 1/2
Hearts	@ 5
Tongues	13 @ 14
Sweetbreads	@ 20
Ox Tail, per lb.	6 1/2 @ 7
Fresh Tripe, plain	@ 4
Fresh Tripe, H. C.	@ 5 1/2
Brains	@ 6 1/2
Kidneys, each	4 1/2 @ 6 1/2

Veal.

Heavy Carcass Veal	9 @ 10 1/2
Light Carcass	@ 10
Good Carcass	@ 12 1/2
Good Saddle	@ 14 1/2
Medium Racks	10 @ 10 1/2
Good Racks	@ 11 1/2

Veal Offal.

Brains, each	@ 6 1/2
Sweetbreads	@ 20
Plucks	45 @ 50
Heads, each	@ 20

Lambs.

Medium Caul	@ 9 1/2
Good Caul	@ 10 1/2
Round Dressed Lambs	@ 12
Saddles, Caul	@ 14
R. D. Lamb Racks	@ 9 1/2
Caul Lamb Racks	@ 8 1/2
R. D. Lamb Saddles	@ 10
Lamb Fries, per pair	@ 8
Lamb Tongues, each	@ 4
Lamb Kidneys, each	@ 2

Mutton.

Medium Sheep	9 1/2 @ 10
Good Sheep	@ 11
Medium Saddles	12 @ 12 1/2
Good Saddles	@ 14
Good Racks	@ 7
Medium Racks	@ 6
Mutton Legs	@ 13 1/2
Mutton Loins	@ 8
Mutton Stew	@ 6
Sheep Tongues, each	@ 2 1/2
Sheep Heads, each	@ 7

Fresh Pork, Etc.

Dressed Hogs	9 1/2 @ 10
Pork Loins	10 1/2 @ 11
Leaf Lard	@ 9 1/2
Tenderloins	@ 25
Spare Ribs	@ 8
Butts	@ 9 1/2
Hocks	@ 7
Trimblings	@ 6 1/2
Extra Lean Trimblings	@ 7 1/2
Tails	@ 6 1/2
Snouts	@ 3 1/2
Pigs' Feet	@ 3 1/2
Pigs, Heads	@ 5
Blade Bones	@ 7
Blade Meat	@ 8 1/2
Cheek Meat	@ 9 1/2
Hog Hivers, per lb.	@ 3
Neck Bones	@ 2 1/2
Skinned Shoulders	@ 8 1/2
Pork Hearts	@ 4 1/2
Pork Kidneys, per lb.	@ 3 1/2
Pork Tongues	10 @ 10 1/2
Slip Bones	@ 5
Tail Bones	@ 6
Brains	@ 5
Backfat	@ 8 1/2
Hams	@ 12 1/2
Calas	@ 9 1/2
Belles	11 1/2 @ 12
Shoulders	@ 8 1/2

SAUSAGE.

Columbia Cloth Bologna	@ 8
Bologna, large, long, round, in casings	@ 8

Choice Bologna	@ 9
Viennas	@ 10
Frankfurters	@ 10
Blood, Liver and Headcheese	@ 8 1/2
Tongue	@ 12
Minced Sausage	@ 11
Luncheon Sausage, cloth paraffine	@ 14
New England Sausage	@ 14
Compressed Luncheon Sausage	@ 14
Special Compressed Ham	@ 14
Berliner Sausage	@ 11
Boneless Butts in casings	@ 19 1/2
Oxford Butts in casings	@ 18 1/2
Polish Sausage	@ 10
Garlic Sausage	@ 10
Country Smoked Sausage	@ 11
Farm Sausage	@ 14
Pork Sausage, bulk or link	@ 9 1/2
Pork Sausage, short link	@ 10
Boneless Pigs' Feet	@ 8
Hams, Bologna	@ 13

Summer Sausage.

Best Summer, H. C., Medium Dry	@ 22
German Salami, Medium Dry	@ 19
Italian Salami	@ 24
Holsteiner	@ 13 1/2
Mettwurst, New	@ 16 1/2
Farmer	@ 18
Monarque Cervelat, H. C.	@ 18

Sausage in Oil.

Smoked Sausage, 1-50	\$5.00
Smoked Sausage, 2-20	4.50
Bologna, 1-50	4.50
Bologna, 2-20	4.00
Frankfurt, 1-50	5.00
Frankfurt, 2-20	4.50

VINEGAR PICKLED GOODS.

Pickled Pigs' Feet, in 200-lb. barrels	\$9.25
Pickled Plain Tripe, in 200-lb. barrels	6.50
Pickle H. C. Tripe, in 200-lb. barrels	7.75
Pickle Ox Lips, in 200-lb. barrels	12.50
Pickled Pigs' Snouts, in 200-lb. barrels	15.50
Lamb Tongues, Short Cut, barrels	34.50

CORNED, BOILED AND ROAST BEEF.

1 lb., 2 doz. to case	Per doz. \$1.90
2 lbs., 1 or 2 doz. to case	3.40
6 lbs., 1 doz. to case	12.50
14 lbs., 1/2 doz. to case	29.00

EXTRACT OF BEEF.

2-oz. jars, 1 doz. in box	Per doz. \$3.25
4-oz. jars, 1 doz. in box	6.25
8-oz. jars, 1/2 doz. in box	11.50
16-oz. jars, 1/2 doz. in box	22.50
2, 5 and 10-lb. tins	\$1.50 per lb.

BARRELED BEEF AND PORK.

Extra Plate Beef, 200-lb. barrels	@ 13.00
Plate Beef	@ 12.50
Prime Mess Beef	— @ —
Extra Mess Beef	— @ —
Reef Hams (220 lbs. to bbl.)	— @ —
Rump Butts	@ 12.50
Mess Pork, new	@ 16.50
Clear Fat Racks	@ 17.00
Family Back Pork	@ 17.75
Bean Pork	@ 13.75

LARD.

Pure leaf, kettle rendered, per lb., tes.	@ 11 1/2
Pure lard	@ 10 1/2
Lard, substitutes, tes.	@ 8
Lard, compound	@ 7 1/2
Cooking oil, per gal. in barrels	@ 48
Barrels, 1/2c. over tierces; half barrels, 1/2c. over tierces; tubs and pails, 10 to 80 lbs., 1/2 to 1c. over tierces.	

BUTTERINE.

1 to 6, natural color, solids, f. o. b. Chicago	15 1/2 @ 19 1/2
Cooks' and bakers' shortening, tubs	13 @ 14

DRY SALT MEATS.

(Boxed. Loose are 1/4c. less.)	
Clear Bellies, 14 @ 16 avg.	@ 10 1/2
Clear Bellies, 18 @ 20 avg.	@ 9 1/2
Rib Bellies, 18 @ 20 avg.	@ 9 1/2
Fat Backs, 12 @ 14 avg.	@ 8 1/2
Regular Plates	@ 7 1/2
Short Clears	— @ —
Butts	@ 6 1/2
Bacon meats, 1/2c. to 1c. more.	

WHOLESALE SMOKED MEATS.

Hams, 12 lbs., avg.	@ 13 1/2
Hams, 16 lbs., avg.	@ 13 1/2
Skinned Hams	@ 15
Calas, 4 @ 6 lbs., avg.	@ 9
Calas, 6 @ 12 lbs., avg.	@ 9
New York Shoulders, 8 @ 12 lbs., avg.	@ 10 1/2
Breakfast Bacon, fancy	@ 12 1/2
Wide, 6 @ 8 avg., and strip, 3 @ 4 avg.	@ 13
Rib Bacon, wide, 8 @ 12, strip, 4 @ 6 avg.	@ 11
Dried Beef Sets	@ 18
Dried Beef Insides	@ 20
Dried Beef Knuckles	@ 19
Dried Beef Outsides	@ 17
Regular Boiled Hams	@ 20
Smoked Boiled Hams	@ 21
Boiled Calas	@ 14 1/2
Cooked Loin Rolls	@ 22
Cooked Rolled Shoulder	@ 14 1/2

SAUSAGE CASINGS.

F. O. B. CHICAGO.

Rounds, per set	@ 17
Export Rounds	@ 21
Middles, per set	@ 22
Beef bungs, per piece	@ 15
Beef weasands	@ 7
Beef bladders, medium	@ 28
Beef bladders, small, per doz.	@ 35
Hog casings, free of salt	@ 70
Hog middles, per set	@ 10
Hog bungs, export	— @ —
Hog bungs, large medium	@ 10
Hog bungs, prime	@ 7
Hog bungs, narrow	@ 5
Imported wide sheep casings	@ 80
Imported medium wide sheep casings	@ 60
Imported medium sheep casings	@ 50
Hog stomachs, per piece	@ 3 1/2

FERTILIZERS.

Dried blood, per unit	@ 2.67 1/2
Hoof meal, per unit	@ 2.55
Concentrated tankage	@ 2.57 1/2
Ground tankage, 12%	@ 2.25 and 10c.
Ground tankage, 11%	@ 2.25 and 10c.
Ground tankage, 10%	@ 2.25 and 10c.
Crushed tankage, 9 and 20%	@ 2.10 and 10c.
Ground tankage, 6 and 35%	@ 16.50
Ground raw bone, per ton	26.00 @ 26.50
Ground steam bone, per ton	19.50 @ 20.00
Unground tankage, per ton less than ground	@ 50c.

HORNS, HOOFS AND BONES.

Horns, No. 1, 65 @ 70 lbs., aver.	275.00 @ 300.00
Horns, black, per ton	30.00 @ 35.00
Horns, striped, per ton	40.00 @ 42.00
Horns, white, per ton	75.00 @ 80.00
Flat shin bones, 40 lbs. av., per ton	62.50 @ 66.00
Round shin bones, 35-40 lbs. av., per ton	65.00 @ 70.00
Round shin bones, 50-52 lbs. av., per ton	77.50 @ 85.00
Long thigh bones, 90-95 lbs. av., per ton	82.50 @ 95.00
Skulls, jaws and knuckles, per ton	27.50 @ 28.50

LARD.

Prime steam, cash	@ 9.22
Prime steam, loose	@ 8.62
Leaf	@ 3 1/2
Compound	6 1/2 @ 7
Neutral lard	11 @ 11 1/2

STEARINES.

Prime oleo	9 @ 9 1/2
Oleo No. 2	@ 8 1/2
Mutton	8 1/2 @ 8 3/4
Tallow	7 @ 7 1/4
Grease, yellow	5 1/2 @ 5 3/4
Grease, A white	6 @ 6 1/4

OILS.

Lard oil, extra, winter strained, tierces	.67 @ .68
Extra lard oil	@ .68
Extra No. 1 lard oil	.55 @ .57
No. 1 lard oil	.51 @ .53
No. 2 lard oil	.48 @ .50
Oleo oil, extra	.13 @ .13 1/2
Oleo oil, No. 2	.12 @ .12 1/2
Oleo stock	10 1/2 @ 11
Neatsfoot oil, pure, bbls.	.68 @ .70
Acidless tallow oil, bbls.	.60 @ .61
Corn oil, loose	4.80 @ 4.85
Horse oil	.6 1/2 @ .6 3/4

TALLOW.

Edible	7 @ 7 1/2
Prime city	6 1/2 @ 6 3/4
No. 1 Country	6 1/2 @ 6 1/4
Packers' Prime	6 1/2 @ 6 1/4
Packers' No. 1	6 @ 6 1/4
Packers' No. 2	5 1/2 @ 5 1/2
Renderers' No. 1	5 1/2 @ 6

GREASES.

White, choice	6 1/2 @ 6 3/4
White, "A"	5 1/2 @ 5 1/2
White, "B"	5 1/2 @ 5 1/2
Bone	5 1/2 @ 5 1/2
Crackling	5 1/2 @ 5 1/2
Horse	4 1/2 @ 5
Yellow	5 1/2 @ 5 1/2
Brown	4 1/2 @ 5 1/2
Glue stock	4 1/2 @ 5
Carriage grease	nom @ 6 1/2
Glycerine, C. P.	14 1/2 @ 15
Glycerine, crude soap	10 @ 10 1/2
Glycerine, candle	12 @ 12 1/2

COTTONSEED OILS.

P. S. Y., loose	.40 @ 40 1/2
P. S. Y., soap grade	.39 @ 39 1/2
Soap stock, bbls., conven.	.62 @ .65 f. a.
Soap stock, loose, reg., 50% r. a. f.	1.05 @ 1.10

COOPERAGE.

Ash pork barrels	82 @ 90
Oak pork barrels	1.15 @ 1.17
Lard tierces	1.47 1/2 @ 1.50

CURING MATERIALS.

Refined saltpetre	4 1/2 @ 6
Boric acid, crystal to powdered	7 @ 7 1/2
Borax	3 1/2 @ 4 1/2
Sugar	
White, clarified	@ 5 1/2
Plantation, granulated	@ 6 1/2
Yellow, clarified	@ 5 1/2
Salt—	
Ashton, in bags, 224 lbs.	\$2.25
English packing, in bags, 224 lbs.	1.45
Michigan, granulated, car lots, per ton	3.25
Michigan, medium, car lots, per ton	3.75
Casing salt, bbls., 280 lbs., 2x @ 3x	1.40

LIVE STOCK MARKETS

CHICAGO

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner from the National Livestock Commission Co.)

Union Stock Yards, Chicago, March 13.

The very liberal receipts on Monday of 27,115 head of cattle was the natural outcome of the 50@60c. advance that took place in the market recently and the trade while fully steady on the best heaves was 10c. lower than last week's close, or 15@20c. lower than the "high time" in the trade, which was last Wednesday on the bulk of the offerings. Prime cattle are very scarce and really cut but little figure in the fluctuations of the trade and will undoubtedly command fancy prices for some time to come. Tuesday's run of 4,625 cattle met with a broad demand and the trade ruled active and fully steady; in fact, some sales looked a little firmer than Monday's level of values. Wednesday (today) receipts are estimated at 13,000, which is 3,000 to 4,000 less than generally expected and the market in consequence thereof shows 10c. advance on the rank and file of the offerings, putting values back practically to where they were at the high time in the trade a week ago today. The demand is surprisingly broad considering the fact that we are in the midst of the Lenten period, but it will be susceptible to increased runs.

Butcher stuff trade opened on Monday about steady on all the common to medium "she stuff," while the good to choice grades of both cows and heifers sold at good strong prices with last Thursday, or a trifle lower than last Wednesday's best time. Tuesday's market was well cleaned up at about steady prices, with the exception of bologna bulls. This kind are selling about 10@15c. cwt. lower than the best time last week, while the good to choice export and butcher bulls show no quotable change, although the demand for them is not quite so keen. Our calf market shows a decline of 25@50c. per cwt. from one week ago, bulk of the choice veal calves selling from \$7.50@8, with a few odd fancy calves from \$8.25@8.50. Today (Wednesday) with a run of cattle that is several thousand less than generally expected, the trade on she stuff is active and 10c. higher, thus putting values back to the extreme high point of the season.

The advance in hog prices that we have been looking for materialized very strongly this week and the seven-cent notch has been reached and passed. The demand from all sources seems to be much improved. Notwithstanding the fact that we feel prices will work some higher, we do not expect to see much further advance right away; in fact, we expect prices will be forced off some temporarily. With a run of 30,000 today our market opened 10@15c. higher than the "high point" of yesterday, and a good many hogs were sold to the shipper, speculators and small packers on this basis, but the big packers held back and the trade is closing weak with a good part of the early advance lost. Bulk of the hogs selling today largely at \$6.95@7.05; pigs, \$5.25@6.25. We expect a fairly liberal run the rest of this and forepart of next week, and some decline in prices.

With receipts of sheep and lambs today estimated at 20,000 our market opened dull on lambs, except on the real choice kinds, which ruled steady. Sheep are selling at good strong prices. Our packers don't seem to be very anxious to take hold of lambs at much higher prices than last week's close. We can be looking for more clipped stuff from now on, and they will probably sell to a little better advantage after a few weeks than the woolled kinds. We quote: Good to prime wethers, \$5.50@5.75; fat heavy ewes, \$5.50@5.75; fair to medium ewes, \$4.25@4.75; well finished, light yearlings, \$5.85@6.25; poor to medium heavy yearlings, \$5@5.50; fair to best lambs, \$7.15@7.50; poor to medium lambs, \$6.25@6.75; cull lambs, \$5.25@5.75; feeding lambs, \$5.50@6.25; shorn wethers, \$4.50@4.75; shorn yearlings, \$5@5.40; shorn lambs, \$6@6.45; shorn ewes, \$4.25@4.65.

KANSAS CITY

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner.)

Kansas City Stock Yards, March 12.

Although weather authorities announce today that spring weather is at hand, livestock remains storm bound. About half a normal supply of all kinds of stock got through to market here today, and buyers gobbled it up quickly at a premium. Cattle sold strong to 10 higher, with on load of black steers from Missouri, 1,311 lbs., at \$8.25, highest price this year paid here for full loads. Another load from the same shipper contained some 1,270-lb. heifers at \$7, and 1,350-lb. cows at \$5.75, market tappers in each class. About two-thirds of the native steers sold at \$7 and upwards today, and buyers are going to have a hard fight to put prices down again, even if fairly liberal runs arrive in the near future, due to the unloading of accumulated supplies in the country. Calves are up 25 to 50 cents, tops at \$8.50. Twenty cars of quarantine cattle came in today, making 60 cars in that division in two days. Most of it is well-finished steers, and prices range from \$5.65 to \$6.90, weights from 850 lbs. to 1,150 lbs. Sugar beet steers from Eastern Wyoming sold here yesterday at \$6.65@6.90, 1,150@1,376 lbs.

Slim hog supplies sold quickly today at 5@10c. higher prices. The estimate called for 7,500 head, but receipts fell short two thousand head. Top price today was \$6.75, bulk of sales \$6.50@6.70, light weights selling up to within a nickel of the top. Pigs bring \$5@5.50. Dealers look for light supplies after the country roads break up, and seeding operations later will hold the run down for a while. Predictions of seven dollars for tops before the first of April are being made.

Sheep and lambs arrived to the number of 6,000 head today, market steady. Best lambs here sold at \$7, but they were not good enough to exhibit the full strength of prices. Sugar beet ewes sold here yesterday at \$4.90 and \$5.10, second grade ewes at \$4.30@4.65, lambs under seventy pounds around \$6.40. Arkansas Valley stuff is coming to market as fast as shippers can secure the cars, about 100 cars of it is in sight for this market later this week. Texas muttons will move early this year, in April, continuing through May, and the run from the South will be liberal.

Sales to local killers last week were as follows:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Armour	3,607	15,117	6,765
Fowler	1,977	.....	3,560
S. & S.	4,101	7,512	5,141
Swift	4,041	10,893	9,175
Cudahy	3,064	8,625	5,137
Morris & Co.	3,466	7,684	3,600
Butchers	223	494	41
Total	20,479	50,325	33,419

ST. LOUIS

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner.)

National Stock Yards, Ill., March 13.

A 10@15c. advance moved most of the cattle offerings today, and the record price for the year on steers, cows and heifers was obtained. Some 1,435-lb. steers made the record at \$8.10, heifers averaging about 675 lbs. topping at \$7.35, the latter price being the highest paid for this class of stuff for a year and a half. Cows sold up to \$6.50, which is the high point for the current year. The butcher trade in general stands 15@25c. higher than at the close of last week, this advance developing in the last two days' trade, while steers advanced 10@20c. during the same period. Good to choice vealers are selling largely at \$7.50@8.50. Quarantine cattle receipts for the three days total 77 loads, an increase of 43 loads over the same period last week. Some Oklahoma steers averaging 1,205 lbs. topped today at \$6.90, the highest price obtained this year. Bulk

of the three days' steer supply brought \$5.70 @6.25.

Hog receipts so far this week total 25,600 head, as compared with 35,200 for the same period last week. Today's supply was comparatively light, only about 8,500 arriving. Top price today, at \$7.15, is the highest for several months, and was obtained for some 310-lb. hogs. Top hogs are averaging a little heavier lately than they did six months ago, when 225-lb. to 250-lb. hogs were bringing the top prices. Butchers and shippers bought practically all their hogs today at \$7 @7.15, while bulk of the mixed grades found ready sale at \$6.85@7. Compared with a week ago prices now are 40@50c. higher.

Sheep and lamb receipts for the week so far total about 9,900 head. Trade has been on a firm basis during the three days, Colorado lambs topping each day's market at \$7.35, bulk going at \$7.30@7.35. Some Nebraska ewes topped the week at \$5.35. No wethers received.

OMAHA

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner.)

Union Stock Yards, So. Omaha, March 12.

Under the influence of continued moderate receipts of cattle the market has developed some further strength and both beef steers and butcher's stock show an advance of 40@50c. as compared with ten days or two weeks ago. Good weight heaves have the preference with buyers just at present and lighter cattle have to be prime in order to sell to advantage. Tops today reached \$7.75, but the bulk of the fair to good 1,050 to 1,350-pound cattle sell at \$6.75@7.35. Cows and heifers are finding a broad outlet at strong figures ranging from \$3@6, the bulk of the fair to good butcher and beef stock around \$4.50@5.40. Veal calves are stronger than a week ago and the same is true as to bulls, stags, etc. Veals sell at \$4@8, and bulls, stags, etc., from \$3.85@5.65.

Hogs are still coming to market freely as the country roads are still covered with snow and hauling is comparatively easy. Winter is holding on about a month longer than usual this spring and this accounts for the continued liberal hog supplies. Ordinarily at this time of the year the country roads are impassable on account of the mud and receipts fall off considerably. Demand for the hogs keeps up well, however, and prices are on the up turn, the market today being 10@15c. higher than a week ago. The heavier loads still have the preference and command a premium but the bulk of the good loads sell within a comparatively narrow range. With 10,000 hogs here today the market was 5@10c. higher. Tops brought \$6.65 as against \$6.55 on last Tuesday and the bulk of the trading was at \$6.45@6.55 as against \$6.30@6.50 a week ago.

Sheep and lamb prices scored a 50@75c. advance last week and the undertone to the market is still very strong. Demand is growing keener every day and fat stock of all kinds finds a ready sale at the higher figures. Fat lambs are selling at \$6.25@7.25; yearlings, \$5.50@6.25; wethers, \$5@5.65, and ewes \$4.25@5.25.

NEW YORK LIVE STOCK

WEEKLY RECEIPTS TO MARCH 11, 1912.

	Beefes.	Calves.	Sheep and lambs.	Hogs.
New York	2,662	3,406	3,775	15,577
Jersey City	2,469	1,759	19,863	19,227
Central Union	3,506	942	15,403	—
Lehigh Valley	3,740	432	4,435	—
Scattering	—	122	42	4,775
Totals	12,257	6,661	43,518	39,579
Totals last week	13,253	4,818	31,169	43,257

WEEKLY EXPORTS.

	Live cattle.	Live sheep.
J. Shamberg & Son, Minneapolis	370	—
J. Shamberg & Son, Etouan	105	—
Sulzberger & Sons, Minneapolis	300	—
Louis F. Miller, Bermudian	8	46
Louis F. Miller, Vigilancia	5	—
Total exports	788	46
Total exports last week	735	—

THE WEEK'S CLOSING MARKETS

FRIDAY'S GENERAL MARKETS.

Lard in New York.

New York, March 15.—Market steady; Western steam, \$9.35; Middle West, \$9.20@9.30; city steam, \$7½@9c.; refined Continent, \$9.65; South American, \$10.35; Brazil, kegs, \$11.35; compound, 6½@7½c.

Marseilles Oils.

Marseilles, March 15.—Sesame oil, fabrique, 70 fr.; edible, 90 fr.; copra oil, fabrique, 89½ fr.; edible, 106½ fr.; peanut oil, fabrique, 63 fr.; edible, 86 fr.

Liverpool Produce Market.

Liverpool, March 15.—(By Cable.)—Beef, extra India mess, 98s. 9d. Pork, prime mess, 77s. 6d.; shoulders, 38s. 6d.@43s. 6d.; hams, 52s. Bacon, Cumberland cut, 46s. 6d.; long clear, 49s.; bellies, 49s. Tallow, prime city, 31s.; choice, 33s. 6d. Turpentine, 36s. 6d. Rosin, common, 16s. 7½d. Lard, spot prime, 46s. American refined in pails, 47s.; 2 28-lb. blocks, 45s. 9d. Lard (Hamburg), 46 marks. Cheese, Canadian finest white, new, 74s. 6d. Tallow, Australian (London), 28s. 6d.@33s. 6d.

FRIDAY'S CLOSINGS IN NEW YORK.

Provisions.

The market was steady on hog advices, although weakness in grain brought about selling.

Tallow.

The list is well maintained with business quiet.

Oleo Stearing.

Prices are firm, and apparently the surplus has been removed at this time.

Cottonseed Oil.

The market was quiet but steady, with refiners supporting it.

Market closed quiet and a shade easier, with "hedge" pressure moderate. Sales, 9,400 bbls. Spot oil, \$5.60@5.64. Crude, Southeast, \$4.54@4.60; Valley, \$4.60@4.67; Texas, \$4.54@4.60. Closing quotations on futures: March, \$5.61@5.62; April, \$5.65@6.10; May, \$5.68@5.69; June, \$5.72@5.74; July, \$5.78@5.79; August, \$5.86@5.89; September, \$5.91@5.93; October, \$5.89@5.90; good off oil, \$5.40@5.49; off oil, \$5.30@5.45; winter oil, \$6.05@6.15; summer white, \$5.85@6.09.

FRIDAY'S LIVESTOCK MARKETS.

Chicago, March 15.—Hog market 10c. higher than Thursday's average; quality good; bulk of prices, \$6.80@6.95; mixed and butchers', \$6.70@7; heavy, \$6.70@7. Yorkers, \$6.90@6.95; pigs, \$4.90@6.50; cattle market steady; heaves, \$5@8.80; cows and heifers, \$2.30@6.65; Texas steers, \$4.60@6; stockers and feeders, \$4.10@6. Westerns, \$5@7. Sheep market strong to shade higher; native, \$3.70@5.60; Western, \$4.25@5.60; yearlings, \$5@6.40; lambs, \$5.25@7.50.

St. Louis, March 15.—Hogs steady, 10@15c. higher, at \$6.75@7.15.

Kansas City, March 8.—Hogs strong, at \$5.85@6.85.

Cudahy, Wis., March 15.—Hogs higher, at \$6.25@6.70.

Cleveland, March 15.—Hogs 15c. higher, at \$7.25.

Indianapolis, March 15.—Hogs higher, at \$6.90@7.10.

Sioux City, March 15.—Hogs strong, at \$6.25@6.55.

Louisville, March 15.—Hogs steady, at \$6.70@7.

South Omaha, March 15.—Hogs 10c. higher, at \$6.25@6.75.

St. Joseph, March 15.—Hogs 5c. higher, at \$4@6.90.

Buffalo, March 15.—Market opened with 2,400 hogs on sale; market lower, at \$7.30@7.40.

CHEMICALS AND SOAP SUPPLIES.

(Special Report to The National Provisioner.)

New York, March 13.—Latest market quotations are as follows on chemicals and soap makers' supplies: 74 per cent. caustic soda, \$1.75, basis 60 per cent.; 76 per cent. caustic soda, \$1.75@1.85, basis 60 per cent.; 60 per cent. caustic soda, \$1.90 per 100 lbs.; 98 per cent. powdered caustic soda in bbls., 2¾c. lb.; 48 per cent. carbonate soda ash, \$1.10 per 100 lbs.; borax, 4½c. lb.; talc, 1¼@1½c. lb.; silex, \$15@20 per ton of 2,000 lbs.; silicate soda, 85c. per 100 lbs., no charge for barrels; chloride of lime in casks \$1.35 and in bbls., \$2 per 100 lbs.; carbonate of potash, 4@4½c. lb.; electrolytic caustic potash, 90/02 per cent., 4¾@5c. lb.

Genuine Lagos palm oil in casks, 14/1800 lbs., 6¾c. lb.; clarified palm oil in barrels, 7¼c. lb.; prime red palm oil in casks, 6½c. lb.; palm kernel oil in casks, about 1,200 lbs., 8¼@8¾c. lb.; green olive oil, 75c. per gal.; yellow olive oil, 75c. per gal.; green olive oil foots, 6¾@7c. lb.; peanut oil, 60@70c. per gal.; Ceylon coconut oil, 8¾@9c. lb.; Cochin coconut oil, 9¾@10c. lb.; cottonseed oil, 5.75@5.80c. lb.; soya bean oil, 6¾@6½c. lb.

Prime city tallow in hhds., 6c. lb.; special tallow in tierces, 6¾@6¾c. lb.; oleo stearine, 8¼@8¾c. lb.; house grease, 5½@5¾c. lb.; brown grease, 5¼@5½c. lb.; yellow packers' grease, 5½@5¾c. lb.

SLAUGHTER REPORTS

Special reports to The National Provisioner show the number of livestock slaughtered at the following centers for the week ending March 9, 1912:

CATTLE.

Chicago	33,514
Kansas City	29,479
Omaha	13,232
East St. Louis	8,027
St. Joseph	9,241
Cudahy	709
South St. Paul	4,223
New York & Jersey City	11,469
Fort Worth	8,221
Philadelphia	4,364
Pittsburgh	2,158
Denver	1,202

HOGS.

Chicago	117,617
Kansas City	50,325
Omaha	70,183
East St. Louis	47,484
St. Joseph	60,345
Cudahy	8,757
Ottumwa	14,624
Cedar Rapids	10,119
South St. Paul	16,946
New York & Jersey City	39,579
Fort Worth	3,675
Philadelphia	7,176
Pittsburgh	18,000
Denver	4,307

SHEEP.

Chicago	82,930
Kansas City	33,419
Omaha	37,660
East St. Louis	11,485
St. Joseph	16,445
Cudahy	448
South St. Paul	4,410
New York & Jersey City	43,472
Fort Worth	1,125
Philadelphia	13,854
Pittsburgh	6,100
Denver	1,915

RECEIPTS AT CENTERS

SATURDAY, MARCH 9, 1912.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Chicago	290	10,515	2,000
Kansas City	500	3,942	
Omaha	100	7,810	
St. Louis	300	7,500	
St. Joseph	200	5,000	800
Sioux City	100	5,500	1,000
St. Paul	300	1,600	1,300
Fort Worth	100	700	
Peoria		3,460	
Milwaukee		2,000	
Indianapolis	450	6,000	
Pittsburgh	2,000	1,055	101
Cincinnati	203	1,800	2,000
Cleveland	2,000	3,200	3,000
Buffalo	250	2,450	4,254
New York	1,537		

MONDAY, MARCH 11, 1912.

Chicago	28,000	53,592	28,000
Kansas City	7,000	8,212	6,000
Omaha	3,700	5,865	9,000
St. Louis	2,675	10,665	3,683
St. Joseph	1,800	8,000	7,000
Sioux City	2,000	4,500	500
St. Paul	2,600	4,400	600
Oklahoma City	300	900	
Fort Worth	2,000	700	
Peoria		1,400	
Milwaukee		1,114	
Indianapolis	850	1,500	
Pittsburgh	3,000	6,500	5,000
Cincinnati	2,075	3,995	88
Cleveland	3,000	4,000	2,000
Buffalo	4,500	12,000	20,000
New York	4,542	1,249	13,084

TUESDAY, MARCH 12, 1912.

Chicago	5,000	15,566	12,000
Kansas City	6,000	8,305	6,000
Omaha	4,600	10,376	7,000
St. Louis	2,075	5,459	3,749
St. Joseph	1,000	6,000	
Sioux City	1,200	7,000	500
St. Paul	2,200	4,400	400
Oklahoma City	2,400	200	
Fort Worth	2,300	1,000	600
Peoria		1,200	
Milwaukee		1,826	
Indianapolis	1,150	3,000	
Pittsburgh	40	2,000	1,500
Cincinnati	250	2,492	37
Cleveland	40	2,000	
Buffalo	500	5,200	4,000
New York	943	5,684	4,000

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 13, 1912.

Chicago	13,500	28,082	24,000
Kansas City	5,400	7,706	13,000
Omaha	3,800	16,239	10,000
St. Louis	2,921	8,500	2,289
St. Joseph	1,000	3,500	3,400
Sioux City	1,800	8,500	
St. Paul	1,100	2,500	600
Fort Worth	2,200	1,500	
Peoria		1,200	
Milwaukee		4,591	
Indianapolis	1,400	3,000	
Pittsburgh		5,300	
Cincinnati	613	1,454	151
Cleveland	100	1,800	2,000
Buffalo	200	1,600	4,000
New York	2,515	8,008	7,835

THURSDAY, MARCH 14, 1912.

Chicago	7,500	25,000	15,000
Kansas City	4,000	10,000	6,000
Omaha	3,500	21,000	18,000
St. Louis	2,000	7,000	1,500
St. Joseph	1,500	10,000	3,000
Sioux City	1,200	9,500	1,000
St. Paul	1,000	3,000	300
Fort Worth	1,000	1,200	200
Peoria		1,600	
Milwaukee		3,460	
Indianapolis		4,000	
Pittsburgh		4,500	
Cincinnati	487	2,682	640
Cleveland	250	1,600	4,000
Buffalo	969	8,863	5,145
New York			

FRIDAY, MARCH 15, 1912.

Chicago	2,500	15,000	5,000
Kansas City	600	2,000	2,000
St. Louis	1,000	6,500	800
St. Joseph	200	1,000	
Sioux City	600	2,500	
Fort Worth	1,400	600	
St. Paul	900	3,700	200

MEAT AND STOCK EXPORTS

WEEKLY REPORT TO MARCH 11, 1912.

Exports from:	Live cattle.	Live sheep.
New York	788	46
Portland	800	—
Exports to:		
London	1,070	—
Liverpool	400	—
Antwerp	105	—
Bermuda and West Indies	13	46
Totals to all ports	1,588	46
Totals to all ports last week	1,449	—

Packhouse, provision, refrigeration and other machinery and equipment at second-hand. Buy it or sell it through The National Provisioner's "Wanted and For Sale" department.

Government Inspection

requires your packing house to have the most

Sanitary Arrangement

We are specialists in this work

Write us in regard to your requirements

TAIT-NORDMEYER ENGINEERING CO., Liggett Building St. Louis

Retail Section

BUTCHERS SHOULD ORGANIZE FOR PROTECTION

Especially Necessary to Prevent the Enactment of Unfair Laws

Williamstown, Pa., March 10, 1912.

Editor The National Provisioner:

I have been a constant reader of your valuable paper for a number of years, and it has always been a source of great profit as well as pleasure to me. I make more than ten times its subscription price out of it every year, and so as long as you continue to give me the country hide market, Practical Points for the Trade and the Retail Section, I get a great deal more than my money's worth every year out of these alone.

Now to my point for writing you at this time. I notice in one of your issues an article on cold storage concerning a bill introduced in the Senate by Mr. Heyburn. This article does not interest me directly a great deal, but it brings to my mind the fact that we retail butchers of Pennsylvania should be in closer harmony with each other, and should meet together once every so often for our protection and mutual benefit.

We should get together and tell each other what we know of business, and I feel sure that there can be nothing but good will come out of it. We should appoint committees to meet with our several legislative representatives, and when some of those "fool bills" come up in our House of Representatives we should have our committees prepared to prove to them by practical demonstration, if necessary, that the bill is not for the best interests of the people.

Take for an example one of the bills

passed by the last Pennsylvania legislature, that no sausage shall contain more water than the animal from which the meat comes contains at time of slaughter. Tell me how on earth a man is to comply with a law like that in the making of bologna, which requires meat to be pickled before you can make a good bologna.

I make this appeal to The National Provisioner because I know if you take up the matter you will go at it with a will, and success usually crowns your efforts. Please let me have your views of this matter if you can in one of your issues. I know you people are always busy, but I also know that "anything for the interest of the meat man" is your slogan, hence this appeal to you in the interest of the Pennsylvania retailer.

OLD SUBSCRIBER.

EDITOR'S NOTE.—The National Provisioner is glad to print this letter, and to call it to the attention of every retail butcher in the State of Pennsylvania. Butchers outside that State who are not organized may read it with benefit, and some who are organized may be spurred on to take a little more interest in their trade associations. Editorial comment on this letter will be found on page 19 of this issue of The National Provisioner. The value of trade organization needs no argument; it is admitted. Pennsylvania retailers should get together, and do it now!

LOCAL AND PERSONAL.

The butcher shop of J. M. Turner at Jonesboro, Ark., has been destroyed by fire.

N. J. Johnson's meat market at Dickson, Tenn., has been destroyed by fire.

P. Mange has purchased the Chico Vecino meat market at Chico, Cal.

C. Mall has purchased the meat market of J. P. Kurth at Clay Center, Kan.

Schwartz & Speizer have opened a new meat market at Middletown, O.

M. Maberry has purchased the meat market of S. E. Mengle at Schuylkill Haven, Pa.

The Springfield (Mass.) Retail Butchers' and Grocers' Association completed its organization in a meeting in the Board of Trade rooms last week. Permanent officers were elected as follows: President, John M. Everett; vice-president, J. F. Carman; secretary, E. J. Erard; treasurer, W. C. Belding; executive committee, T. J. Foley, W. C. Belding, E. J. Erard, B. J. Donahue, W. F. Gruttemeyer, R. P. Work.

E. Brooks has opened a meat market at Smithfield, Pa.

M. Slottley has purchased the Siegfried Meat Market at Cambridge, O.

J. A. Armstrong has purchased the meat market of C. W. Evans at Lancaster, N. H.

H. Jamison has opened a new meat market at Modesto, Cal.

H. Nelson's meat market at Independence, Ore., has been destroyed by fire.

Hudson's meat market at Hoquiam, Wash., has been damaged by fire.

M. H. McArdle has opened a new meat market at Tuscaloosa, Ala.

J. H. Hess has purchased the meat market of J. J. Roth at Greenville, O.

J. S. Quigg has sold his meat business at Harper, Kan., to A. J. Wells.

The Cut Price Market will open a branch store at North Adams, Mass.

H. M. Cox has opened a meat market at Rantone, Ill.

R. & C. Glandon have purchased the meat market of John Cox at English, Ia.

Wm. Easton has purchased an interest in the meat business of T. C. Murray at El Monte, Cal.

I. B. Hobson & Son have opened a new meat market at Ben Lomond, Cal.

N. Bare has bought the interest of his brother, A. L. Bare, in the meat business at Eureka, Kan.

J. M. Turner's meat market at Jonesboro, Tenn., has been destroyed by fire.

S. E. L. Wharton is adding a stock of meats to his grocery business at Lindsay, Cal.

The Oregon Grocery & Meat Market is opening for business at Pendleton, Ore.

The City Meat Market at Clarksville, Ark., has been destroyed by fire.

The meat market of D. H. Bolar at Harts-vills, S. C., has been destroyed by fire.

The meat market of Ivan Jones at Shell Lake, Wis., has been destroyed by fire.

Harris & Jennings are about to open up a new butcher shop at Lucas, Kan.

Bertha & Stella Williams have purchased the meat market of Gus Kline at Climax, Kan.

Frank Gay has leased the North Side Meat Market at Mound Valley, Kan., from Grant Dixon.

Bryan Bedinger has sold out his stock of groceries at Udall, Kan., to the meat firm of Kennedy Bros.

Drake Bros. have disposed of their butcher shop at Concordia, Kan., to Theo. Barker, who will be assisted by John Gaudreau.

Johnston & Johnston have moved their meat market at Yukon, Okla., one door west of the old location.

J. M. Free has purchased the West Side Meat Market at Alva, Okla., from A. V. Leech.

Archer & Winters have moved into their new meat market at Dexter, Kan.

Mr. Stratton, of Powhatan, Kan., is to open a butcher shop at Denton, Kan.

Mr. Carrier, who was already in the meat business at Garnett, Kan., has purchased the butcher shop of Jake Blum.

The butcher shop of G. Wolf at Benton Harbor, Mich., has been destroyed by fire.

H. E. Nickels has purchased the stock of meats of Arthur Berry at Corunna, Mich.

Wenger Bros. are putting in a refrigerating plant in their meat market at Nashville, Mich.

H. C. Ward is to open a butcher shop at Perry, Mich., within a few days.

Edward Peck is about to open a new butcher shop at Eureka, Mich.

J. P. Hemmingsen is about to engage in the meat business at Marquette, Mich.

Townsend Bros. have purchased the butcher shop of A. E. Kurtz at Clayton, Mich.

The Prosser Meat Company has closed out its business at Prosser, Wash.

The Farmers' Meat Market has been established at Palouse, Wash., by R. Verelin.

Darling & Larcom have just engaged in the meat business at Manton, Mich.

E. J. Sliter has engaged in the meat business at Kalamazoo, Mich.

Ira McKenzie has disposed of his meat business at Anatone, Wash., to Kramer & Green.

J. E. Doneley & Son have purchased the meat and grocery business of Dell Hakes at Reading, Mich.

George Fisk has opened a butcher shop at Mapleton, Ore.

J. A. Sieglock has disposed of his meat business at Rathdrum, Ida., to Nels Nelson.

Anderson Bros. are installing an up-to-date meat market at Coeur d'Alene, Idaho.

The Model Market Company of Waterbury, Conn., J. W. Finley, president, has been placed in the hands of a receiver, and it is expected that bankruptcy proceedings will be brought. C. J. Finley was appointed receiver under \$10,000 bonds. The liabilities of the company are said to be over \$25,000.

The Hudson County Master Butchers' Association, Hoboken, N. J., at a recent meeting elected the following officers: Charles Bonlin, president; Martin Cooke, first vice-president; John Puth, second vice-president; Charles Futterer, financial secretary; Charles Netz, recording secretary; H. W. Schmidt, treasurer.

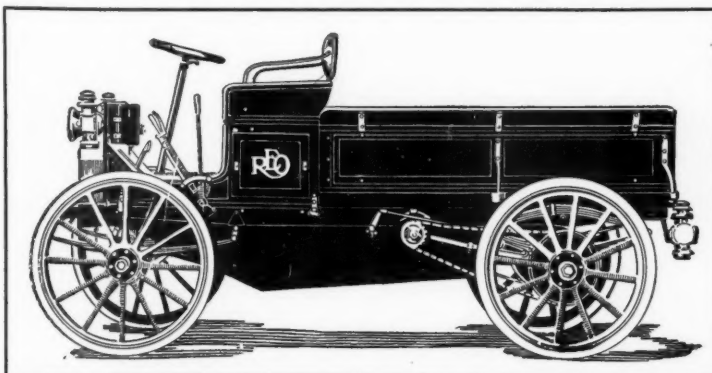
BILL AGAINST TRADING STAMPS.

A bill has been introduced in Congress by Representative Rucker of Colorado to prohibit the use of trading stamps, coupons, gift certificates, etc. It has been referred to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, and is receiving very general and hearty support from butchers and grocers' organizations. Whether there is sufficient sentiment to bring pressure to secure its passage remains to be seen. The trade would benefit immensely by the enactment and strict enforcement of such a law. Trading stamps are one of the greatest curses inflicted upon the retailer, and he should be delivered from them.

MR. BUTCHER!!

YOUR DELIVERY EXPENSE IS BREAKING YOUR BACK

Motor delivery means many more trips each day, quicker movement, less operating expense, better appearance and more satisfaction all around



REO DELIVERY AUTOS

are specially made for this class of business. Read what one butcher says about them:

Tuxedo Market

10 So. Fourth Ave., Near First St.
Telephone 117 118

Mount Vernon, N. Y. November 17th 1911

R. M. Owen & Co.,
1759 Broadway, New York City.

Dear Sirs:-

I am pleased to say that I bought a Reo truck about 10 months ago, and I was so well pleased that since then I have purchased two more trucks. I cannot be too emphatic in my assertion when I say that they have given me the most perfect service. Each car does the work of fully four horses and wagons, and the amazing amount of money that I have saved in less than a year, makes me regret that I did not know of the Reo car four years ago, as my orders were never delivered so promptly which naturally pleased my trade, and increased it considerably. I am glad to give the Reo truck my strongest approval to any of my friends in the meat business.

Wishing you much success, I beg to remain,

Most cordially yours,

(Signed) CHAS. LICHTI.

For particulars that mean money to you address

R. M. OWEN & CO., 1759 Broadway, NEW YORK CITY

New York Section

Swift & Company's sales of fresh beef in New York City for the week ending March 9, 1912, averaged 9.78 cents per pound.

The butcher shop of David Amsterdam at No. 12 West Third street, Mt. Vernon, was damaged by fire last week. So was the shop of M. Taratasky at No. 464 Bushwick avenue, Brooklyn, on Monday of this week.

T. W. Taliaferro, vice-president and general manager of Hammond, Standish Company, Detroit, Mich., and member of the Executive Committee of the American Meat Packers' Association, was in New York on business for a short time this week.

James Rossi, a well-known Yonkers retail butcher, was assaulted and robbed last Saturday night while on his way home from his office with the proceeds of the day's sales at his two stores on his person. The robbers got away with a wallet holding about a thousand dollars, but failed to discover a big roll of bills in another pocket.

Word was received in this city Saturday of the death in Chicago of Stephen Healy, for many years chief livestock buyer for Armour & Company. Mr. Healy was eighty years old and for five years had been an invalid. He lived in this city for several years. His body will be brought here for burial from the home of his daughter, Mrs. Thomas Malloy, at No. 48 Halsey street, Brooklyn.

The benefit ball at Terrace Garden on the night of April 9 for the purpose of raising funds for a butchers' home promises to be a unique event. Leaders in the wholesale trade have taken boxes for the event, and the prospects are for a record attendance. E. F. O'Neill will be the stage and floor manager for the evening. George H. Shaffer is chairman of the executive committee at the head of the movement.

The Department of Health of the City of New York reports the number of pounds of meat, fish, poultry and game seized and destroyed in the City of New York during the week ending March 9, 1912, as follows: Meat—Manhattan, 4,652 lbs.; Brooklyn, 4,894 lbs.; Queens, 60 lbs.; total, 9,606 lbs. Fish—Manhattan, 5,031 lbs.; Brooklyn, 75 lbs.; total, 5,106 lbs. Poultry and game—Manhattan, 3,116 lbs.; Queens, 10 lbs.; total, 3,126 lbs.

The Empire Beef Company, whose main market and office are located at No. 332 Summit avenue, West Hoboken, opened their new market at No. 557 First street, Hoboken, on Monday. Marble enters largely into the construction of the fixtures in this market. The ice box is one of the latest improved sanitary affairs. William Hauf, the head of this growing concern, is a young man of advanced business methods, thoroughly alive to the wants of his patrons and in advance in supplying the demand.

AGAINST WEST WASHINGTON MARKET

A strong fight is being made against the plan of Dock Commissioner Tomkins to tear down West Washington Market in order to build long steamship piers. At the hearing before the Sinking Fund Commission on Wednesday, March 13, there were represented the Washington Market Association, the Gansevoort Market Business Men's Association, the Chelsea Association of Merchants and Manufacturers, the Greenwich Village Association, the West Side Tax Payers' Association, the Twenty-third Street Improvement Association, the Seventh Avenue Association, and the East Twenty-third Street Association.

Speeches against removing the market were made by John Buckle, M. J. Horan, F. A. Winslow, Walter Stabler, T. A. Adams and Louis Schrag. The dock commissioner strongly urged immediate action by the commission to take away the market, and was supported by speeches by McDougal Hawks, of the Merchants' Association, and Welding Ring, of the New York Produce Exchange. Mr. Hawks is in the employ of the city. Mr. Ring is in the produce business down town and is a director of the Security Bank, which has its Gansevoort branch near the market.

The commission adjourned the hearing for two weeks, and expressed its approval of the bill now in the legislature. This means that if prompt action is not taken by the opposition, the plan will go through.

WILL NOT STOP BUTTER PROBE.

In the Supreme Court on Tuesday Justice Hendrick denied the application of counsel for the New York Mercantile Exchange for a writ of prohibition to restrain Assistant District Attorney De Ford from continuing the public hearings before Magistrate Murphy into the allegations that the butter and egg prices in this city are regulated and maintained as an ex parte proceeding without granting the Exchange officials the right to be represented by counsel.

The decision of Justice Hendrick says: "The jurisdiction of the magistrate is not questioned, and this jurisdiction should not be hampered because of his refusal to allow relator (the New York Mercantile Exchange) to appear and to give it the right to examine witnesses. If it is the duty of the magistrate to issue a summons, as contended by the relator, the magistrate's failure would give the relator the right to mandamus to compel the magistrate to act."

Franklin Taylor, counsel for the Mercantile Exchange, when told of the decision by



TRADE MARK

G. V. ELECTRICS FOR PACKING HOUSES

The General Vehicle Company has a larger number of 3½-ton and 5-ton trucks in service than any other truck manufacturer. We have been selling G. V. Electric fleets for years.

Heavy service trucks built on our standardized chasses and having bodies which are replicas of the practical tried-and-tested horse wagon types are a specialty with us. We will also sell you a chassis upon which to build a body or to transfer a regular wagon body if you desire.

The United Dressed Beef Company of New York have 23 G. V. Electrics in daily service, 18 of these being of 3½ tons capacity and 3 of them "5-tonners." These great trucks have given the best of service for 5½ years.

Among other wholesale meat dealers the following companies use from two to twelve G. V. trucks: Sulzberger & Sons Co. (10 of 3½ tons capacity), N. Y. Butchers' Dressed Meat Company (6—3½ tons), Richard Webber, John Morrell & Co. We have many more in Chicago, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Philadelphia and Boston—and all are making good.

"The proof of the pudding is in the eating," and you surely must admit that G. V. Electrics have passed the experimental stage in packing house service, as well as in many other lines. If your trucking and delivery problem calls for heavy service trucks why not take a leaf from the book of one of our customers in your own line of business and get down to real money-saving facts?

Consider us always at your service.

Catalogue 81 on request.



GENERAL VEHICLE COMPANY

Principal Office and Factory

New York, 505 Fifth Ave.
Philadelphia, Witherspoon Bldg.

Chicago, 417 The Rookery.

Boston, 84 State St.

St. Louis, Wainwright Bldg.

LONG ISLAND CITY, N. Y.

Justice Hendrick declared that the merits of the contention which he set forth are not touched upon, the court simply making the application a matter of proper remedy. Taylor would not say just what steps he will take to secure the necessary privileges of cross-examination at the hearings before Magistrate Murphy. The investigation was postponed last Friday until the magistrate could arrange for a further sitting.

WHAT ADDS TO FOOD COST.

Lack of railway terminal facilities in New York City and the increase in trucking charges on foodstuffs placed in cold storage were said to be responsible for the high cost of living by witnesses who appeared before the Marketing Committee of the State Food Investigation Commission this week. Heads of several of the largest storage warehouse concerns in the city and truckmen engaged solely in the transportation of foodstuffs were witnesses. Another reason given by the warehousemen was the recent entry of retail dealers into the practice of storing goods they have purchased from the wholesale dealers.

T. A. Adams, president of the Manhattan Refrigerating Company, said that 80 per cent. of the food stored in the company's warehouse is the property of retail dealers. According to Mr. Adams, eggs, butter and other food products remain in the warehouses less than a year. Eggs and butter, he said, are placed in storage generally between April and June, and withdrawals of them begin in September. The warehouse supplies are exhausted as a rule early in the following February. Out of 60,000 tubs of butter stored in the Manhattan company's warehouses last spring he said, less than 2,000 are there now.

That six profits are taken on live poultry before the fowls reach the consumer was the claim made on Tuesday in the inquiry of the Food Investigation Commission. A dealer in live poultry said the six profits, in the order they are taken, are those of the poul-

try raiser, the small dealer, the gatherer who ships to the city, the commission man, the distributing dealer and the butcher. In a few cases, he said, large retailers buy directly from the commission men, thus eliminating one of the profits.

William Church Osborn, chairman of the Investigating Commission, asked the witness how the price of poultry is fixed, and he replied: "Entirely by supply and demand. The demand is rather steady, and we know how much we will get on any day, so we set our prices accordingly, getting all that we can from the purchaser. For instance, yesterday we got 16 cents, today 17 cents a pound. We mostly do a commission business, and are supposed to get 5 per cent., but competition is so keen we barely make more than 2½ to 3 per cent."

AN AUTOMATIC ICE SAVER.

If a butcher could make his ice do double work, the result would be that he would need about half the usual amount, which would also cut his ice bills down to about half of what they usually are. It is claimed that the new automatic ice saver marketed by the Hardware Utilities Company, 68-70 Hudson street, Hoboken, N. J., does just this.

Every butcher knows that his ice house is coldest when the ice is melting. This new device, which is astonishingly simple, causes the ice water to run through a series of pipes which, in connection with the ice as it melts, increases the cold to a great extent, does away with all dampness from the bunkers and the sweating drip pipe.

The cold air is said to be made absolutely dry, which means no more musty, stale meat to trim. That means a third saving. An ice box that was equipped with this piping had the unusually severe test of having a tumbler

J-M INSULATING MATERIALS

J-M Pure Cork Sheets J-M Mineral Wool
J-M Impregnated Cork Boards J-M Granulated
J-M Rock Wool Insulating Cork
J-M Waterproofed Indurated Fibre Boards, Etc.

Write us as to your requirements.

H. W. JOHNS-MANVILLE CO.
NEW YORK AND EVERY LARGE CITY

of common white table salt set on a shelf in the box since last October. Everybody knows how quickly salt gets damp. There was not even a suspicion of moisture in the salt or on the glass, it is said. In addition a number of matches were left lying loose on the metal pipes for many days, which were lighted readily as though they had been just taken from a fresh box.

It must be admitted that this last was the most severe test of the dryness of the air caused by the automatic ice saver. The temperature being so low and the air so dry, the ice melts very much more slowly than it ordinarily does. That is where the saving of the ice bills comes in. The ice does double the work, the cold air radiating as it does from the pipes before it finally passes through the waste pipe.

The machine is equipped with a strainer so that no dirt can enter the pipes, and it is the work of a very few minutes to flush the pipes thoroughly by holding them under the faucet. The piping is made of white metal that will not rust and is so arranged in the box that the temperature is even throughout. Information concerning this appliance may be obtained from the Hardware Utilities Company, 68-70 Hudson street, Hoboken, N. J.

This Big Book Free To Grocers

WHERE HAVE
MY PROFITS
GONE?

"Where Have My Profits Gone?" is a new kind of business book of direct interest to every grocer in America, whether he is a small grocer or a large grocer, East, West, North or South, in big city, medium sized town or small village.

This 256 page cloth bound book contains sixteen chapters of valuable facts. Information which any grocer can put to immediate and profitable use.

First Edition 25,000—Requests Filled in Order of Their Receipt

The book "Where Have My Profits Gone?" is published by the American Sales Book Company, Limited. This company employs over 200 expert business investigators, who for twenty-eight years have been gathering the information which is now presented in this interesting volume.

"Where Have My Profits Gone?" will be forwarded free to any grocer who will write for it. The only restriction is that he use his business stationery, and state what position he holds with his firm, whether proprietor, manager, salesman, clerk, or what. Write for a copy today.

AMERICAN SALES BOOK COMPANY, Limited

Originator of Sales Check Books and Short Account Credit Registers

Executive Offices; ELMIRA, NEW YORK

Branches in all Principal Cities

NEW YORK MARKET PRICES

LIVE CATTLE.

Good to choice native steers	..\$6.75@7.85
Poor to fair native steers	..5.00@6.00
Oxen and stags	..3.00@6.25
Bulls and dry cows	..2.50@6.40
Good to choice native steers one year ago	..6.10@6.75

LIVE CALVES.

Live veal calves, common to prime, per 100 lbs.	..6.00@10.00
Live veal calves, culls, per 100 lbs.	..@ 6.00
Live calves, barnyards	..@—
Live calves, Western	..@—

LIVE SHEEP AND LAMBS.

Live lambs, common to choice	..7.00@ 7.80
Live lambs, yearlings, per 100 lbs.	..@ 5.50
Live sheep, common to fair, per 100 lbs.	..@ 5.50
Live sheep, culls, per 100 lbs.	..@ 2.50

LIVE HOGS.

Hogs, heavy	..@ 7.70
Hogs, medium	..@ 7.70
Hogs, 140 lbs.	..@ 7.70
Pigs	..7.50@ 7.60
Rough	..6.50@ 6.90

DRESSED BEEF.

CITY DRESSED.

Choice native heavy	..@12
Choice native light	..@11
Native, common to fair	..@ 9

WESTERN DRESSED BEEF.

Choice native heavy	..@11½
Choice native light	..10½@11
Native, common to fair	..@10
Choice Western, heavy	..@10½
Choice Western, light	..@10
Common to fair Texas	..9½@10
Good to choice heifers	..8½@ 9½
Common to fair heifers	..@ 8
Choice cows	..@ 8½
Common to fair cows	..7½@ 8
Common to fair oxen and stags	..@—
Fleshy Bologna bulls	..8½@ 9

BEEF CUTS.

	Western.	City.
No. 1 ribs	..@15½	..@16
No. 2 ribs	..@13	..@14
No. 3 ribs	..@10½	..@12½
No. 1 loins	..@15½	..@18
No. 2 loins	..@13	..@16
No. 3 loins	..@10½	..@12½
No. 1 rounds	..@10½	..@10½
No. 2 rounds	..@ 9½	..@10
No. 3 rounds	..@ 8½	..@ 9½
No. 1 chucks	..@ 9	..@10
No. 2 chucks	..@ 8	..@ 9
No. 3 chucks	..@ 7	..@ 7

DRESSED CALVES.

Veals, city dressed, prime, per lb.	..@16
Veals, good to choice, per lb.	..@15
Western calves, choice	..@14
Western calves, fair to good	..@13
Western calves, common	..@12½

DRESSED HOGS.

Hogs, heavy	..9½@ 9½
Hogs, 180 lbs.	..@ 9½
Hogs, 100 lbs.	..9½@ 9½
Hogs, 140 lbs.	..9½@ 9½
Pigs	..10 @10½

DRESSED SHEEP AND LAMBS.

Spring lambs, choice, per lb.	..@12½
Lambs, good	..@11½
Sheep, choice	..@ 9½
Sheep, medium to good	..@ 8½
Sheep, culls	..@ 6

PROVISIONS.

(Jobbing Trade.)

Smoked hams, 10 lbs. avg.	..@13
Smoked hams, 12 to 14 lbs. avg.	..@13
Smoked hams, 14 to 16 lbs. avg.	..@13
Smoked picnic, light	..@ 9½
Smoked picnic, heavy	..@ 9½
Smoked shoulders	..@ 9½
Smoked bacon, boneless	..@13
Smoked bacon (rib in)	..@12½
Dried beef sets	..@18
Smoked beef tongue, per lb.	..@21
Pickled bellies, heavy	..@11

FRESH PORK CUTS.

Fresh pork loins, city	..11 @11½
Fresh pork loins, Western	..10 @11
Fresh pork tenderloins	..@27
Frozen pork tenderloins	..@24
Shoulders, city	..@10
Shoulders, Western	..@ 9½
Butts, regular	..9½@10
Butts, boneless	..@10½
Fresh hams, city	..@12½
Fresh hams, Western	..@12

BONES, HOOFES AND HORNS.

Round shin bones, avg. 50@65 lbs. cut	..@ 85.00
Flat shin bones, avg. 40@50 lbs. cut, per 100 bones, per 2,000 lbs.	..@ 90.00
Hoofs, black, per ton	..@ 35.00
Thigh bones, avg. 90@95 lbs. cut, per 100 bones, per 2,000 lbs.	..@ 80.00
Horns, 7½ oz. and over, steers, first quality, per ton	..@270.00

BUTCHERS' SUNDRIES.

Fresh steer tongues	..100 @125c. a piece
Fresh cow tongues	..60 @ 75c. a piece
Calves' heads, scalded	..@ 45c. a piece
Sweetbreads, veal	..40 @100c. a pair
Sweetbreads, beef	..18 @ 25c. a pound
Calves' livers	..@ 20c. a pound
Beef kidneys	..7 @ 12c. a piece
Mutton kidneys	..1½ @ 3c. a piece
Livers, beef	..7 @ 8c. a pound
Oxtails	..7 @ 8c. a piece
Hearts, beef	..12 @ 18c. a piece
Rolls, beef	..10 @ 12c. a pound
Tenderloin beef, Western	..15 @ 25c. a pound
Lambs' fries	..8 @ 10c. a pair
Extra lean pork trimmings	..@ 10c. a pound
Blade meat	..@ 9c. a pound

BUTCHERS' FAT.

Ordinary shop fat	..@ 2½
Suet, fresh and heavy	..@ 5
Shop bones, per cwt.	..20 @25

SAUSAGE CASINGS.

Sheep, imp., wide, per bundle	..@80
Sheep, imp., medium, per bundle	..@80
Sheep, imp., per bundle	..@40
Sheep, imp., Russian rings	..@—
Sheep, domestic, wide, per bundle	..@70
Sheep, domestic, medium, per bundle	..@50
Sheep, domestic, narrow med., per bundle	..@25
Hog, American, free of salt, tcs. or bbls., per lb., f. o. s. New York	..@70
Hog, extra narrow selected, per lb.	..@70
Hog, in kegs, 1 cent over bbls. or tcs.	..@—
Beef rounds, domestic, per set, f. o. b. Chi- cago	..@17
Beef rounds, export, per set, f. o. b. New York	..@22
Beef bungs, piece, f. o. b. New York	..@16
Beef middles, per set, f. o. b. New York	..@75 *
Beef middles, per set, f. o. b. Chicago	..@72
Beef weasands, per 1,000, No. 1s.	..@ 8
Beef weasands, per 1,000, No. 2s.	..@ 4½
Salt—	
Ashton, in bags, 224 lbs.	..\$2.25
English packing, in bags, 224 lbs.	..1.45
Michigan, granulated, car lots, per ton	..3.25
Michigan, medium, car lots, per ton	..8.75
Casing salt, bbls., 280 lbs., 2x@3x	..1.40

SPICES.

	Whole.	Ground.
Pepper, Sing., white	..17½	..19½
Pepper, Sing., black	..12½	..14½
Pepper, Penang, white	..15	..17
Pepper, red Zanzibar	..17	..20
Allspice	..8	..11
Cinnamon	..16	..20
Coriander	..4½	..6½
Cloves	..14	..17
Ginger	..15	..17
Mace	..70	..75

SALTPETRE.

Crude	..4½@ 4½
Refined—Granulated	..4½@ 5
Crystals	..5½@ 6½
Powdered	..5½@ 5½

GREEN CALFSKINS.

No. 1 skins	..@ .25
No. 2 skins	..@ .23
No. 3 skins	..@ .14
Branded skins	..@ .18
Ticky skins	..@ .18
No. 1 B. M. skins	..@ .23
No. 2 B. M. skins	..@ .21
No. 1, 12½-14	..@ 2.70
No. 2, 12½-14	..@2.45
No. 1 B. M., 12½-14	..@2.45
No. 2 B. M., 12½-14	..@2.20
No. 1 kips, 14-18	..@2.90
No. 2 kips, 14-18	..@2.65
No. 1 B. M. kips	..@2.65
No. 2 B. M. kips	..@2.40
No. 1, heavy kips, 18 and over	..@3.90
No. 2, heavy kips, 18 and over	..@3.55
Branded kips	..@2.20
Heavy branded kips	..@2.55
Ticky kips	..@2.20
Heavy ticky kips	..@2.55

DRESSED POULTRY.

FRESH KILLED.

Turkeys, dry-packed—	
Selected young hens	..20 @21
Selected young toms	..18 @20
Common	..12 @16
Old hens and toms, dry-picked, No. 1	..@18
Fowls, dry packed—	
Western, boxes, 48-55 lbs. to doz., dry- picked, fancy	..@16½
Western, dry-pkd., bbls., 4-4½ lbs. each	..@16
Other Western, scalded, avg., best	..@16
Other Poultry—	
Old Cocks, per lb.	..@12½
Squabs, prime, white, 10 lbs. to doz., per doz.	..@ 5.50
Squabs, dark, per doz.	..1.75@ 2.00

LIVE POULTRY.

Chickens, Western, via freight	..@13
Fowls, Western, prime, via freight	..@13
Old roosters and stags, per lb.	..@10½
Turkeys, hens	..@20
Turkeys, toms	..@15
Ducks, per lb.	..@17
Geese, per lb.	..@10
Guinea Fowls, per pair	..@50
Pigeons, per pair	..@30

BUTTER.

Creamery, Specials	..@30
Creamery, Extras	..@29½
Process, Specials	..@27
Process, Extras	..@26½

EGGS.

Fresh gathered, extras	..22 @23
Fresh gathered, firsts	..21 @21½
Fresh gathered, seconds	..20½ @20½
Fresh gathered, dirties	..@20
Fresh gathered, checks	..18 @19
Duck eggs, Baltimore	..41 @42
Duck eggs, far Southern	..30 @38

FERTILIZER MARKETS.

BASIS, NEW YORK DELIVERY.

Bone meal, steamed, per ton	..20.00 @20.50
Bone meal, raw, per ton	..26.50 @27.50
Hoof meal, per unit, Chicago	..2.50 @ 2.55
Dried blood, West, high grade, fine, f. o. b. Chicago	..2.65 @ 2.70
Nitrate of soda—spot	..2.27½ @ 2.30
Bone black, discard, sugar house del. New York	..20.00 @23.00
Dried tankage, N. Y., 13@15 per cent ammonia	..2.85 and 10c.
Tankage, 11 and 15 p. c., f. o. b. Chicago	..2.27½ and 10c.
Garbage tankage, f. o. b. New York	..@ 9.00
Fish scrap, dried, 11 p. c. ammonia and 15 p. c. bone phosphate, de- livered, New York (nominal)	..3.30 and 10c.
Foreign fish guano, testing 13@14% ammonia and about 10% B. Phos. Lime, c. l. f. Charleston and New- port News	..3.25@3.30 and 10c.
Wet, acidulated, 7 p. c. ammonia per ton, f. o. b. factory, nominal	..2.40 and 35c.
Sulphate ammonia gas, for shipment, per 100 lbs., guar., 25%	..3.25 @ 3.30
Sulphate ammonia gas, per 100 lbs., spot, guar., 25%	..@ 3.30
So. Carolina phosphate rock, ground, per 2,000 lbs., f. o. b. Charleston	..6.50 @ 7.70
So. Carolina phosphate rock, undried, f. o. b. Ashley River, per 2,240 lbs.	..3.50 @ 3.75
The same, dried	..3.75 @ 4.00

